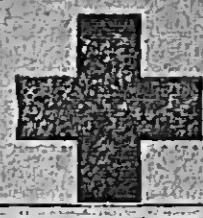




THE ANTIOCH NEWS.



\$1.50 PER YEAR.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1918

VOL. XXXII. NO. 10

GERMANY GIVES UP

Accepts Terms of U. S. and Her ALLIES

BERNIE FIELDS WRITES FROM FRANCE

Is Driving Truck in the Ammunition Supply Division in France

IS IN THE BEST OF HEALTH

A. E. F., Oct. 7, 1918.

Dear Friend—
I received your letter dated the 21st of September today, that sure is good time. So I guess I had better drop a few lines tonight. We are pretty busy day and night now. But I do not think the war will last much longer. Our work is to supply companies with food and ammunition. During the day we work a ways from the front and at night we haul to the front, no lights are allowed. We carry our guns, gas mask and steel helmets. All along the roads are M. P.'s. They give us the signal to put up our guns. We do not get fighting only at German airplanes which like to shoot at our trucks. I have been driving all over the country not very far from the front and sure have seen a lot which I never will forget as long as live. One of our boys was nearly hit a couple of days ago by a shell shot from an airplane, while he was standing right in camp. I have been on a good job for a week. I go to work at 6 a. m. and quit at 5 p. m. Only when we have a convoy to go to the front. Then we go to the front for a few days at a time. We have some terrible roads to drive through, the roads and trucks are camouflaged. I am driving a Packard. We have got a lot of trucks now. We get plenty to eat because we stop and eat any place we want to at meal time and they have to feed us. I would like to tell you where we are, so you could see just how close to the front I am. But we are not allowed to tell.

Well I guess I will close as it is getting near pay time. We are going to get paid tonight at 7:30. I have got about eighty francs coming this month. Tell the truth I don't think the war will last much longer. The Germans are wanting peace. The French are happy people now, every time they get a paper, but not any happier than we are. We couldn't get back till next summer if the war was over now. We are having fine weather over here, not very cold as I drive in my shirt sleeve all day. Well I guess I will close for this time.

Your friend, Bernie.
Corp. John B. Fields, 7th division,
Supply Truck Motor, Co 'B' A. E. F.

Notice to Application

To Change Rates

To Patrons of the Chicago Telephone Company.

The Chicago Telephone company hereby gives notice to the public that it has filed with the State of Illinois, Public Utilities Commission temporary schedule which will change the rates for local telephone exchange service in its Antioch Exchange Area in Lake County, Illinois, and that the said change of rates involves an increase for all classes of local exchange service offered to the public and covered by its rate schedule as now filed and in effect.

All parties interested in this proceeding may obtain information as to time and place of hearing upon this matter, by addressing the Secretary of the Public Utilities Commission at Springfield, Illinois.

Chicago Telephone Company,
A. R. Bone,
General Commercial Superintendent.

Averages of Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Grades
Below is the names of the pupils in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades who received marks of 90 or over in the month of October.

Fifth and Sixth Grades.
Arithmetic—Gladys Barthel, 92; Genevieve Sanborn, 96; Marguerite Grice, 97.
Language—Lillian Hanke, 98; Genevieve Sanborn, 94; Harry Willett, 93; Lydia Heiller, 91; Sam Levinson, 90.
Spelling—Genevieve Sanborn, 98; Marguerite Grice, 96.
Reading—Gladys Barthel, 95; Lydia Heiller, 97; Genevieve Sanborn, 91.
Physiology—Arthur Werlitz, 90; Sam Levinson, 95; Gladys Barthel, 94; Myrtle Norman, 97; Charles Stickles, 98; William Lescio, 97; Robert Morley, 93; Bessie Fish, 90; Bernice Folbrick, 90.
Geography—Bernice Folbrick, 97; Lydia Heiller, 90; John Olson, 91; Robert Morley, 98.

Seventh and Eighth Grades.
Arithmetic—Joseph Fisher, 98.
Geography—Gordon Ames, 90; Antoinette Smart, 98; Howard Spafford, 95; Ada Chinn, 100; Leota Savage, 93; Albert Tiffany, 98; Gladys Stickles, 90; Charles Stearns, 90.
English—George Keulman, 90; Antoinette Smart, 93.
U. S. History—Gordon Ames, 100; Antoinette Smart, 90; Howard Spafford, 93.
Civics—Gordon Ames, 100; Howard Spafford, 100.
Agriculture—Joseph Fisher, 90.
Drawing—Gordon Ames, 90; Howard Spafford, 90; Antoinette Smart, 90; Joseph Fisher, 91; Gertrude Flucker, 90.
Reading—Gordon Ames, 98; Antoinette Smart, 97; Howard Spafford, 90; Ada Chinn, 90; Dorothy Beebe, 90; Joseph Fisher, 93; Lena Stickles, 90; Charles Stearns, 90.

Death Takes Aged
Resident at Channel

Mrs. Julia Johnson, who has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Clark at Channel for a number of years, quietly passed away on Sunday of this week, after an illness of considerable length. Her death which was due to the infirmities of advancing age was not unexpected, her condition having been critical for some time.

The deceased was born in Ireland on the 4th day of March 1834, and at the time of her death lacked but four months of having reached her 85th birthday. On the 14th day of August 1858, she was united in marriage to Thomas Johnson who survived her, and to this union six children were born, five of whom are still living, they are: John C. Johnson and Mrs. John Cutcher, of Toledo Ohio; Mrs. D. W. Hawthorn of California; Mrs. Ernest Clark and James P. Johnson of this place. She also leaves to mourn her loss eight grand children and five great grand children.

The funeral services were held at St. Peter's church Wednesday morning at ten o'clock and were in charge of Father Lynch and the remains were laid at rest in the Catholic cemetery at this place.

Death of Mrs. B. Rudolph

On Sunday, Nov. 3, Mrs. Myrtle Rudolph of Richmond passed away after an illness covering many weeks. The deceased is a grand daughter of Mrs. Clarissa Clark of this village and has many relatives in this vicinity.

Myrtle May Hasselgrave was born at Richmond, Feb. 14, 1882, and died Nov. 3, 1918, at the age of 36 years, 8 months and 11 days. She was united in marriage to Barney C. Rudolph on Feb. 23, 1899 and to them five children were born, four of whom are left to mourn her loss. She is also survived by her husband, her father and mother, four sisters and one brother, besides many other relatives and a large circle of friends.

The funeral services were held on Tuesday and were in charge of Rev. Pollock. Burial was in English Prairie cemetery.

REPUBLICANS GAIN CONTROL OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE

McCormick Victor Over Lewis in the Senatorial Race by a Majority of 55,000

Shurtleff, Vickers, Graham, Win for the Legislature, and County Officers Receive Substantial Support

Tuesday's election was an unusually quiet and unexciting affair. The voters of the township apparently did not take any great amount of interest in the outcome and a large percentage of the outside community did not turn out at all. Very little election talk was heard about town and the entire day passed along as though there was nothing out of the ordinary stirring.

The total vote cast in both precincts amounted to 306. While two years ago there were 276 cast in the second precinct alone, comparing the figures of this year and the election of 1916, we find that these was a considerable less than one half as many votes cast in Antioch township on Tuesday last as there was on Nov. 7, 1916.

In the election of Tuesday last the Republican party carried their entire ticket in this township.

In the first precinct it stood as follows:

Total vote cast, 191.

REPUBLICAN

For United States Senator
McMill McCormick, 117.

For State Treasurer
Fred E. Sterling, 122.

For Supt. of Public Instruction
Francis G. Blair, 84.

For University Trustees
Cairo A. Trimble, 75.

John M. Herbert, 72.

Mrs. Margaret D. Blake, 74.

For Rep. in Congress
(state at large)

Richard Yates, 123.

Wm. E. Mason, 125.

For Representative in Congress
(tenth district)

Carl R. Chindblom, 120.

For Rep. in General Assembly
Edward D. Shurtliff, 191.

James H. Vickers, 162.

For County Judge
Perry L. Persons, 131.

For County Clerk
Lewis A. Hendee, 141.

For Sheriff
Elmer J. Green, 142.

For County Treasurer
Roy W. Bracher, 133.

For County Supt. of Schools
T. A. Simpson, 186.

DEMOCRATS

For U. S. Senator
James Hamilton Lewis, 62.

For State Treasurer
James J. Brady, 39.

For Supt. of Public Instruction
Edwin Strauss, 32.

For University Trustees
John M. Crebs, 25.

S. B. Montgomery, 21.

Mrs. Mary Onahan Galler, 21.

For Rep. in Congress
(state at large)

Wm. Eliza Williams, 26.

Michael H. Cleary, 26.

For Rep. in Congress
(tenth district)

Philip J. Finnegan, 29.

For Rep. in General Assembly
Thos. E. Graham, 73.

J. W. Fraund, 32.

For County Judge
Hervey C. Coulson, 24.

For County Treasurer
Thomas M. Dooley, 31.

DEMOCRATIC

For U. S. Senator
James Hamilton Lewis, 62.

For State Treasurer
James J. Brady, 39.

For Supt. of Public Instruction
Edwin Strauss, 32.

For University Trustees
John M. Crebs, 32.

S. B. Montgomery, 33.

Mrs. Mary Onahan Galler, 31.

For Rep. in Congress
(state at large)

Wm. Eliza Williams, 35.

Michael H. Cleary, 35.

For Rep. in Congress
(tenth district)

Philip J. Finnegan, 40.

For Rep. in General Assembly
Thomas E. Graham, 186.

J. W. Freund, 43.

Horvey Coulson, 32.

For County Treasurer
Thomas M. Dooley, 31.

EXTRA NEWS

Associated Press reports that the German army surrendered at 11:00 to-day.

The Greatest piece of news in America today can be summed up in one short sentence of words.

THE WAR IS OVER.

Just at one o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon the four glad tidings were flashed into Antioch by telephone. The glorious news spread faster than the proverbial fire, and in a few moments the M. E. church bell was ringing out a warning to the public that something unusual had taken place. In a moment the Catholic church bell joined in, then the school bell, and in a short time the fire bell was added to the din.

In shorter time than it takes to tell it a flag was flying from every flag staff in the village and from every mercantile building and residences. Every one was in ecstasies of joy and many means of celebrating the event was indulged in. Every one joined in the noise, tin horns were brought out, small bells were rung and whistles were blown, revolvers were fired and cannon crackers were set off. The band was hastily assembled and added some good lively music to the occasion. The grade school adjourned and the scholars formed in line and marched through the streets proudly carrying the American flag high in the air. Nor is Antioch alone in its celebration. The cause of the demonstration is one that interests every person in America and every American heart is today filled with thanksgiving as we celebrate the great event which will make November 7 the greatest holiday in the history of America, and marks the closing of the world's greatest conflict with America and her Allies proclaimed the victory and with Germany acknowledging her defeat.

The most interesting feature of the entire election was the good roads bond issue which carried in this township as well as in the county and the entire state. The vote here stood as follows: In precinct No. 1, 148 for and 43 against. In precinct No. 2, it stood 88 for and 27 against. In the county the proposition went over by a majority of 20 to 1. It was also carried in practically every county in the state.

The proposition for the establishing and maintaining of a County Detention home also met with the favor of the voters of this district. In precinct No. 1, 125 votes were cast in its favor and 66 against it. In precinct No. 2, 71 were for it and 44 against it. It too carried throughout the county by a large majority.

The banking law change received the following votes in this township. In precinct No. 1, 79 for and 112 against. In precinct No. 2, 44 favored it and 71 were against it. This proposition carried in the county and in the state.

The constitutional convention proposal received in precinct No. 1, 106 for and 83 against. This as well as the others carried in the county and state.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

The police and firemen's pension fund in Kenosha has \$28,000 invested in Liberty bonds.

The Columbia hotel at Richmond is once more without a landlord and the place is closed.

A report of Mrs. R. K. Cee shows that 152 French children have been adopted by the various units in Walworth county.

A motor transport school with capacity for 2,000 men has been established at Fort Sheridan. Maj. Graham L. Johnson is in command.

Matt. H. Regner, a West Bend druggist, was found with 1,000 pounds of sugar on hand. He was ordered to turn over the sugar to the authorities and close his place of business until further notice.

Ringling Bros. circus, after losing three days in the south on account of the influenza epidemic, closed for the season at Waverros, Ga., on October 8, ten days earlier than usual. The circus was shipped from there to Bridgeport, Conn., which is the headquarters of the Barnum & Bailey show, also owned by Ringling Bros.

Contracts just closed with manufacturers of corn cob pipes in Washington, Mo., will provide the military forces of the United States with 1,750,000 corn cob pipes for our fighting men abroad. The government contracted for 1,500,000 pipes and the remaining 250,000 were ordered by the Knights of Columbus. The factories obtaining the contracts have a capacity of 30,000 a day.

Damage suits totaling \$12,800, were filed against the Soo line railroad, in the circuit court, the plaintiff being Mrs. Hedwig Rittersporn in the \$10,000 suit, and the other being that of the Keystone Motor company, in which she is a partner. The suit is the result of an accident which occurred at Prairie View, in which Alexander Rittersporn, the plaintiff's husband, was killed and a \$2,800 automobile smashed.

Bargain Day at Country Store

Bargains for all at the Country Store at the Antioch Grade school on Friday evening, Nov. 15. Each package is worth 10 cents. The profits are to be used in purchasing library books for the school. Loads of fun, games, program. Everybody come. All those having articles to contribute, please leave at school or with Mrs. Oliver Mathews.

Millburn Fire Insurance Assessment

The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.—American Dentist to the Kaiser from 1904 to 1918

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CHAPTER VII.

The Japanese.

According to the talk of the German diplomats before the war the expectation was that Japan's power would be used against America at the first opportunity. Whether the object of this campaign was to stir up trouble between Japan and America or only to awaken this country to a sense of the danger which the Germans professed to believe threatened her I don't know. I do know, however, that prospect of a Japanese-American war seemed to worry the Germans considerably more than it worries us.

The day England declared war against Germany, August 5, 1914, the Prince von Pless called to see me professionally.

"There will be two wars fought," he said, "oracularly. 'The present one, by which we shall gain control of the continent of Europe forever, and then a war with the yellow races. In which we shall probably have your country to assist us!'

That this opinion was more or less general in Germany may account for the fact that the time war was declared until August 23, 1914, when Japan declared war against Germany, the Japanese residents in Berlin were made the subject of the most sacking attentions. It was reported that Japan was going to attack Russia and the Germans could not do enough to show their newly born admiration for the yellow race which they had hitherto so deeply despised. The Japs were carried through the streets on the shoulders of the populace and kissed and cheered wherever they appeared in public.

And then Japan declared war against Germany! Instantly there was a wild demonstration in the streets of Berlin, which would have resulted most disastrously for the Japs who had so recently been hailed as friends but for the astonishing fact that every single Jap had succeeded in getting away from Berlin before the news of Japan's entry into the war became generally known.

In the absence of Japanese upon which to vent their spleen, the Germans did everything they could to make life miserable for those who resembled Japs. The few Chinese who were there were terribly treated either because they were taken for Japs or because they were of the same race.

The Chinese minister, Prince Taldios, who was one of my patients, told me that when his wife and children went out on the streets the crowds followed them and jeered, referring to the Japanese as monkeys and using other opprobrious epithets. They even went so far as to spit in Princess Taldios face, and the minister finally decided to send her and the children to Switzerland, although he himself remained at his post.

I saw the kaiser shortly after the Japanese declaration of war, and he was very bitter against the United States because of that development.

"What is your president thinking of to allow a yellow race to attack a white race? Now the Japanese are attacking Kiao-Chau, and America could have prevented it. All that America had to do was to raise a finger and Japan would have known enough to keep her place!"

He spoke in this strain on several subsequent occasions.

When Kiao-Chau fell he again criticized the United States for not having stopped Japan.

"How can your president allow Japan to increase in power at the expense of a white race?" he asked, indignantly. "Now China is lost to the world forever. America is the one power that could have prevented it, but now Japan has got her fingers on China and she is lost to us forever!"

After we were in the war, the kaiser expressed to me his opinion that our object in taking this step was four-fold:

"First," he said, "Wilson wants to save the money you have loaned to the allies. Second, he wants to have a seat at the peace table. Third, he wants to give your army and navy a little practical experience—fortunately, at our expense. And fourth, and principally, he wants to prepare for the war with Japan which he knows is inevitable. The Japanese are the ones which your country must look upon as its real enemies."

A German officer of high standing told me just before I left Berlin that America had made the great mistake of sending ammunition, guns and supplies to Russia, via Japan, because Japan had just retained the finely made American articles and had dumped on Russia a lot of good-for-nothing material of her own in their place. "My advice to America," he declared, "is to cut the throat of every Japanese in America and get rid of the internal danger." He did not suggest cutting the throats of all the undesirable Germans who were in America and who had already demonstrated that they were for more dangerous than the Japanese had ever been.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Kaiser's Confidence of Victory.
About twelve years ago I attended the German military maneuvers at Lignitz, in Silesia, having been invited by some journalistic friends of mine to accompany them in the motor allowed the press. The military representatives of England, France, America and other countries were there with the kaiser's staff to witness the display of Germany's military power. Apparently they were very much impressed, for I heard afterwards that one of the French officers who had been present had written a book in which he said: "With such an army, Germany could annex France in six months!"

I happened to mention this fact to the kaiser shortly afterwards and his significant comment was:

"Six months! I should hope so. It wouldn't take that long!"

The confident belief that when "Der Tag"—"the day"—finally arrived, Germany would crush her enemies and accomplish her object within a few months at the outside was held not only by the kaiser but by the people generally and their conduct when the war broke out clearly disclosed it.

When Germany's man power was mobilized, no one in Germany believed it would be very long before they would be back and every effort was made to make their few weeks of active service as little irksome as possible. "Liebesgegen," gifts of love, consisting of clothing and food of every description, were forwarded to them by their relatives and friends in the most lavish manner, although of course, at that time the German commissary was able to satisfy all the soldiers' requirements.

One of my patients told me that she had sent seventeen hundred pounds of salsages to one regiment within a week, and when I asked her why she had been so generous she replied that her chauffeur was a member of the regiment!

The extent to which the country's resources were squandered in those early months is evidenced by the fact that the soldiers had such an excess of ill-fitting woolen wearing apparel that they used many of the knitted articles as earpieces and covers for their horses. No one had the slightest idea that the time might come when the whole nation would be clothed in paper!

At this late day it can hardly be necessary to establish how thoroughly prepared the Germans were for the war, and an incident which occurred in the early days of the conflict may not be out of place to show the self-satisfied and confident attitude which all the Germans assumed.

Two officers sitting at a table in an out-of-door cafe shortly after the war began overheard one of several ladies who were passing remark: "Our work was completed months ago. We worked from early morning till late at night on plans which our armies are now carrying out. It is our time to rest."

The resistance that France would be able to put up was always very lightly estimated, and if the intervention of England was at all taken into consideration, the comparatively small army she could place in the field was regarded as but a drop in the bucket compared with the well-trained German horde that was ready to sweep across the border. How could England's 80,000 men cope with Von Kluck's 500,000 or the hastily mobilized French armies resist the thoroughly prepared, equipped and well-disciplined German warlords?

It is really not to be wondered at that the Germans firmly believed that they would bring the allies to their knees within a comparatively few weeks and that the conquering German armies would celebrate Sedan day, September 2, in Paris. What actually happened is, of course, too well known here to require recital, but I know that the Germans were kept in absolute ignorance of the marvelous resilience the allies were able to put up in those critical days of August and September, 1914, and to this day the majority of Germans have not heard of the battle of the Marne!

Just after the English passed their conscription law I was called to see the kaiser at the great army headquarters, which at that time were at Pless. Although the war had then lasted two or three times as long as the Germans had expected, the kaiser masked the depression he must have felt by putting on a bold front.

"How foolish for England to start conscription now," he declared. "She thinks she can accomplish in a few months what it has taken Germany a hundred years to attain. Armies and officers cannot be developed over night. We have never stopped preparing since the days of Frederick the Great!"

"Yes, your majesty, but the Northern states in our Civil war put in conscription two years after the beginning of the war," I suggested.

"But just look how long your war

lasted," the kaiser replied quickly. "This war won't last that long. The allies will feel the power of Germany long before English conscription can nail them anything!"

"And while England is slowly building up her insignificant army," the kaiser went on, "she will see America's navy and merchant marine constantly growing and the dollar replacing the pound as the unit of the world's finance. No, Davis, England will soon be sick of the war and will look with upon America's growing power!"

The French army, too, was generally belittled, and the Russians were believed to be absolutely negligible. The French army was so poorly equipped, it was pointed out, that the officers had to go to the field in patent-leather boots, and on the Russian front, only the first-line men had guns, the others being armed with clubs!

Eventually, officers and soldiers returning from the western front on furlough or passing through the country en route from one front to the other brought the report of the defeat before Paris. Soldiers who participated in that disastrous retreat wrote from the new trenches to their friends and relatives telling of the terrible experiences they had undergone, when they went for days with nothing to eat but raw potato and turnips which they plucked from the fields.

When these reports finally spread through Germany the people began to realize that their generals in the west were not meeting with the same success that Von Hindenburg had had in the east and Von Hindenburg became the idol of the people immediately, a fact that was very distasteful to the high command.

The kaiser's dislike of Von Hindenburg was of long standing. He had never forgiven that general for the mistake he made during military maneuvers in peace time when by a brilliant stroke of strategy he had succeeded in capturing the kaiser's forces, including the kaiser and his whole staff!

I have referred in a previous chapter to the kaiser's unbounded confidence after the Italian collapse in 1917. "Now, we've got the allies!" he exclaimed, with an air of consciousness which emphasized the optimism he displayed.

After the capture of Roumania, he exhibited a similar degree of exultation. He believed that in that achievement he had successfully solved the "food problem—the one cloud which constantly darkened the kaiser's horizon."

"Now the allies will never succeed in starving us," he said to me in my office shortly after the Roumanian drive.

"With Roumania in our pockets and Serbia already ours, their wonderful agricultural possibilities will supply our food needs and foil our enemies' efforts to starve us. Indeed, they had better look out for themselves. Don't forget we have a monopoly on the potato mines of the world. Without proper fertilization, American crops will go on decreasing and decreasing and they won't get any potato until we get ready to let them have it!"

The failure of the Zeppelins from a military standpoint was undoubtedly a great disappointment to the German people at large, who had counted so much upon them to bring disaster to England, but it cannot be said that the kaiser shared their chagrin. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that he never expected very much from that arm of his military force except as it might be useful to terrorize the civilian population.

A day or two after Zeppelin's death, in 1917, a patient of mine, a lady, happened to remark that it was too bad that the count had not lived to see the triumph of his invention, and when I saw the kaiser shortly afterwards I repeated her remark to see what he would say.

"I am convinced that the count lived long enough to see all that the Zeppelins were capable of accomplishing," was his only comment. It recalled the answer he had given me some years before when both Zeppelins and airships were in their infancy and I had asked him which held the greater promise. "We do not know. Time alone will tell," was his reply.

The last time I conversed with the kaiser was on November 20, 1917. Up to that time we had sent over 100,000 troops, according to the figures which have since been revealed by Secretary Baker. According to the kaiser's information, however, we had only 30,000 men in France at that time and he was of the opinion that we would never have many more.

"America is having a fine time trying to raise an army," he declared satirically, "he said that 1,600 mutinied in New York and refused to get on a transport, and a town in the Northwest composed principally of citizens of Swedish blood refused to register at all! We are getting excellent information about all conditions in America!"

"Yes, your majesty, but the Northern states in our Civil war put in conscription two years after the beginning of the war," I suggested.

"But just look how long your war

formation he referred to. In nearly every case, it appeared, the kaiser's informants were misleading him.

Both before and after we entered the war the kaiser was thoroughly convinced that we could play only a nominal part in it so far as man power was concerned and his assurance on that point undoubtedly accounted for his decision to carry through his submarine program even though it resulted in hurling us into the war.

"Do you realize how many tons of shipping it takes to ship a single soldier?" he asked me on one occasion.

I confessed my ignorance on that point.

"Well, it takes six tons to the man! To send over an army of 500,000 men, therefore, your country would require 3,000,000 tons of shipping in addition to the tonnage required for regular traffic. Where's it coming from, with my submarines sinking the allied vessels faster than they can ever be replaced? My U-boats are doing wonderful work and we are prepared to take care of all the troops America may try to land in France!"

"How foolish for America to have come into the war," he went on. "If she could succeed in landing a real army in France, what good would it do? America can see how easy it was for me to break through and to capture 300,000 of the Italians, and they must realize that I can break through on the western front and do the same thing there. If America had kept out of the war she would have gone on making untold profits and when peace was finally declared she would have been in a most enviable position among the nations of the world. As it is, Wilson will never have a seat at the peace table if I can help it, and now America shall have to pay all the costs of this war!"

Evidently he imagined that his triumph would be so complete that there would be no peaceable, but that the warring nations would be compelled to accept the terms he offered them, in which event, knowing the magnanimity of the German make-up, I should say the world at large would have to be content with very little.

How the kaiser feels now that the failure of the U-boats to intercept American troop ships must be painfully apparent to him, and America has so overwhelmingly overcome the shortage of shipping, I don't know, but it is more than probable that for some time to come the real situation will, at any rate, be successfully concealed from the German people. I know that the failure of the U-boat campaign was unknown to the Germans up to the time I left Berlin—in January, 1918.

While the kaiser and the Germans

generally felt confident that we would never be able to send many men across, they professed to feel little concern even if we did.

According to some of the German officers with whom I spoke, even if we landed 2,000,000 men in France it would not be enough to break the deadlock, as the Germans were taking a similar number of trained troops from the Russian front. The only menace of American participation in the war lay in the possibility that we might add considerably to the allied forces.

Man power alone, they contended, would never be sufficient to help the allies much, but overwhelming superiority in the air might occasion the Germans some annoyance.

The kaiser himself had but a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of the American soldier so far as modern war requirements are concerned.

"The American soldier would possibly give a good account of himself in open fighting," he declared, "but he is not built for the kind of warfare he will encounter in France. He lacks the stolidity to endure life in the trenches. He is too high-strung and couldn't stand the inactive life which is such an important part of modern warfare. Besides, he lacks discipline and trained officers."

CHAPTER IX.

The Kaiser's Plan for World Dominion.

The history of modern Germany is, perhaps, in itself sufficient indication of the underlying plan of the Teuton war barons to contrive the whole of Europe and, eventually, the world. The program has been slowly unfolding itself since the time of Frederick the Great, and the present generation is now witnessing what was intended to be the climax.

There can be no doubt that if Germany had succeeded in her efforts to gain control of the major part of Europe she would have soon looked toward the western hemisphere and the east.

This program is fairly indicated by the course of events as history lays them bare, but I have the actual word of the kaiser to substantiate it.

At one of his visits to me shortly after the beginning of the war we were discussing England's participation in it.

"What hypocrites the English are!" the kaiser exclaimed.

"They had always treated me so

well when I visited them I never believed they would have come into this war. They always acted as if they liked me. My mother was English, you know. I always thought the world was big enough for three of us and we could keep it for ourselves that Germany could control the continent of Europe, England, through her vast possessions and fleet, could control the Mediterranean and the far east, and America could dominate the western hemisphere!"

How long it would have been before Germany would have tried to wrest dominion from England can readily be imagined, and with the whole of Europe and the far east under her thumb America would undoubtedly have proved too tempting a morsel for the kaiser's or his descendants' rapacious maw to have resisted. He said that he believed that the world was "big enough for three," he didn't say it was too big for one.

What was really in his mind, however, is indicated by a passage in an address he made some twenty-five years ago, in which, as Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hills has pointed out, he used these words:

"From my childhood I have been under the influence of five men—Alexander, Julius Caesar, Theodore II, Napoleon and Frederick the Great. These five men dreamed their dream of a world empire; they failed. I am dreaming my dream of a world empire, but I shall succeed!"

The kaiser's plan to dominate Europe included the control of Turkey, and he made every effort to strengthen that country so that she might be a valuable ally in the war to come.

When Italy took Tripoli from Turkey before the Balkan war I mentioned to the kaiser how opportunely Italy had acted, but the kaiser dismissed my remarks with an exclamation of displeasure, realizing, of course, that Turkey's loss was, in a sense, his own since he had planned to make Turkey his vassal.

To that end he had sent German officers to train the Turkish army and had supplied them with guns and munitions. With an eye to the future, too, he had constructed the great Bagdad railway.

When the Balkan war broke out in 1912 the kaiser had great confidence that the German-trained Turkish army would acquitted itself creditably and that in the outcome of that conflict his European program would make considerable progress. He told me that he had a map of the war area placed in his motor and that with pegs he followed the fortunes of the fighting armies while he was traveling.

The kaiser had little regard for President Wilson from the time the latter was elected for the first time. "A real scoundrel" was the way he characterized the president on one occasion.

The kaiser admired Roosevelt very much, but was greatly disappointed at the stand taken by the former president after the war started. What the kaiser thought of Wilson, Roosevelt, Henry Ford, and other Americans is disclosed in the next installment of Doctor Davis' story.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

RUSSIA'S RICH TIMBER LANDS

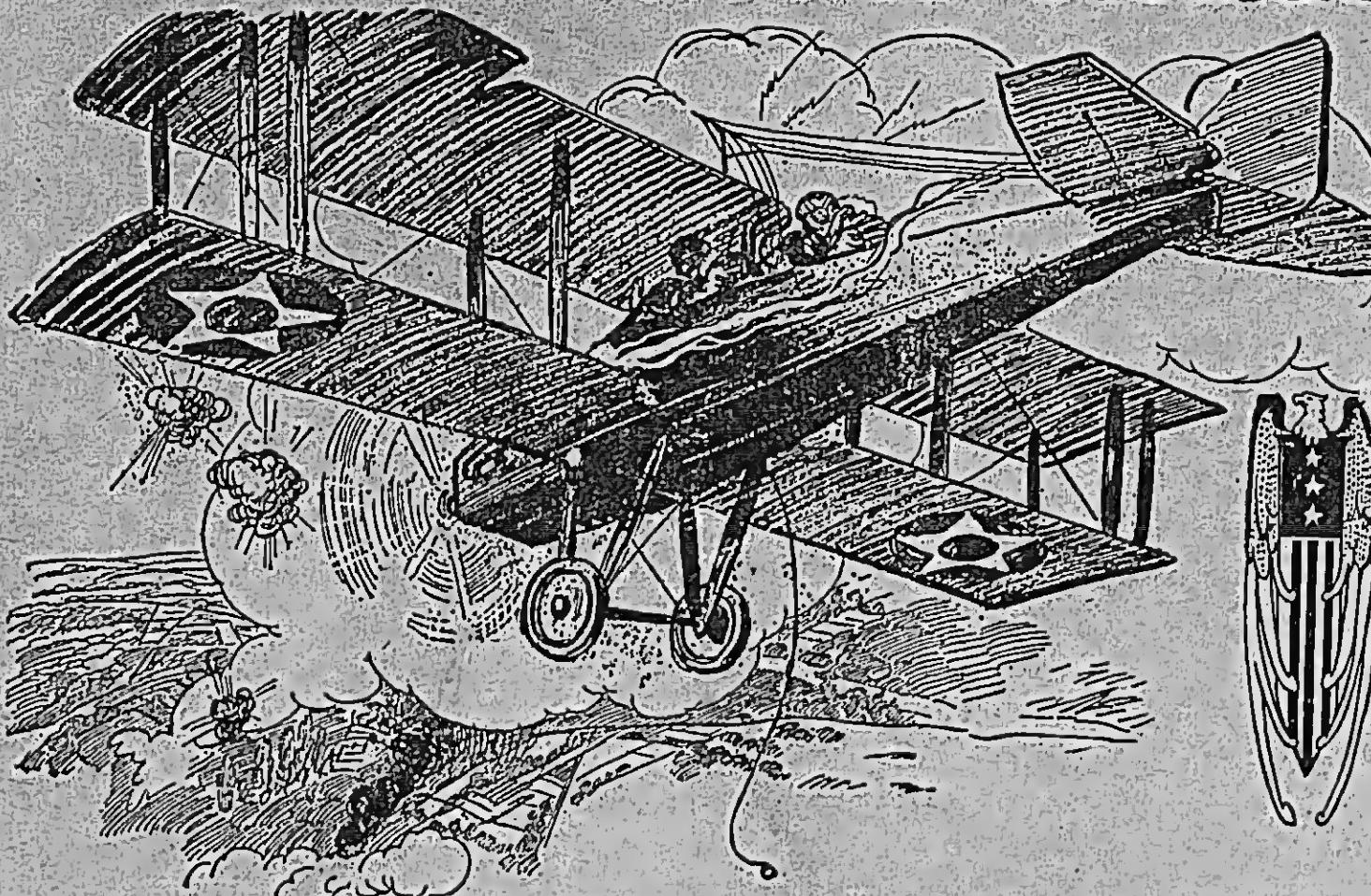
Systematic Exportation Would Have a Great Effect on the Markets of the World.

An article in a current magazine by A. J. Sack presents statistics on Russia's forest resources as a means of paying the billions of dollars due to home and foreign creditors.

The astonishing statement is made by this writer that Russia, including Siberia, has 1,125,000,000 acres of timber which is 63 per cent as much as the whole world possessed. This resource is being set aside by Russian economists as a fund to pay the country's debts.

The effect on America's business should be duly considered, observes Hardwood Record in discussing the article. Except oil, it continues, which is generally known in the market as the Japanese oak, it is not probable that much Russian timber will reach the United States; but it will compete with American lumber

Voices from the Clouds



Unknown Ten Years Ago, Wireless Telephone Is Now Widely Used on the Battle Fronts

HOW would you like to take up the telephone in the seclusion of your library and talk to your son on the battlefields of France something on this order?

Scene: An American home somewhere in the United States.

Finally reaching the latest war news from the front. Mother, dad and sister Sue thinking about the big part Brother Bill is playing in the great game over there.

"Bub-bub-bub" the telephone rings. Dad takes up the phone. Central asks if you're there and then hooks up the connection. After an instant comes a familiar voice:

"Hello, hello! Is that you, Dad? This is Bill."

"Well, well, boy, where are you?"

"Just got in from running another hole through the Hindenburg Line. Got the Hun on the run. Feeling good luck; good-by!"

If Kaiser Bill had delayed pulling down the roof on the house of the world a few years longer it is quite likely such scenes would have been possible, says a writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Fathers and mothers would have been able to talk to their sons in the faraway military camps here at home. They could have conversed with them thousands of miles out at sea while the great gray ships were conveying the boys over the blue. They could have heard the voice of the boy from the battle-scarred fields of France and Flanders.

Radio-telephony at the beginning of the world war had just about reached the practical stage where it was to take its place with radio-telegraphy as one of the marvels of the age. One year after Mars unleashed his guns the human voice was projected across the Atlantic ocean—from Arlington, Va., to the Eiffel tower in Paris. Intelligible speech was transmitted also from New York city to Pearl Harbor in faraway Hawaii, close to 5,000 miles, or further than from New York to Paris, Rome or Vienna, or from New York to the North Pole.

Solemnly demonstrated as a feasible proposition, the wireless telephone was about to be commercialized when the war intervened. Fathers and mothers of America could talk to their sons in France today as outlined above were the facilities available. But man has had to devote all his endeavors to the overthrow of militarism, and as a consequence the peaceful developments of the scientific world have been held in abeyance until the time when the beast of carnage shall have been caged and the human family take up again the wonders of the new era.

War Hastes Development. The war, if anything, however, has but hastened the universal utilization of radio-telephony. While the world is engrossed in the titanic struggle from Belgium to Switzerland, it has not had time to note all the remarkable progress that has been accomplished in the conversion of the "theoretical" to the "practical"—the dream turned reality.

Aviation was a hazardous game in America before the war—scattered at

the sport of daredevil fanatics. Yet at this moment the winged members of our air cavalry take to the clouds with the same nonchalance that the average motorist takes up for a trip to the seashore or mountains. Robbed of its little dangers aviation today stands out as an accomplished fact, to be negotiated with ease, comfort and safety. Our boys after the war will turn their garages into hangars. The aerial postman carries records today between New York and Washington is a harbinger of the new era of air transportation.

So after the war the wireless telephone will be developed as a useful commercial asset and men will talk with their business partners in London, Paris and Rome, say the scientists, just as today they use the telephone to communicate with Atlanta or Chicago.

In the army and navy of the United States this fall, radio-telephony is playing a potent part in the business of winning the war. Thousands of young men who go up to the radio arms of the service are linking together the fighting forces of the nation so that each and every separate unit is closely united under a single guidance, working cohesively for the one supreme attainment and at a moment's notice in the most intimate contact with their military directors.

The great problem in radio-telephony at first was the question of sufficient energy control. It was necessary to develop transmitting stations capable of generating high-frequency currents and inducing them so that the currents induced in the receiving apparatus when received would cause no disturbing noise in the telephone receiver. It was necessary also to find the means by which the amplitude of the high frequency currents could be controlled and modulated by the voice so that the amplitude of radiated waves followed closely every variation in the voice.

Brought Under Control. Brought Under Control.

All of these difficulties have been overcome in the last few years by the world's renowned scientists. A system of control has been built up with the phonon as its potential pivot so that the amount of energy in the wireless telephone transmitter need be no larger than that commonly used in standard telephone circuits. It has been found possible to connect up this radio telephone with the regular telephone lines so that conversation may be carried out between two people, both of whom are connected with the radio stations by means of the regular land lines.

Atmospheric Conditions. Transoceanic communication is likely to be developed faster than inland radio-telephony. It was pointed out some time ago by J. J. Chazy, the electrical engineer whose achievement made possible the first wireless telephone messages from New York to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, that transmission across the ocean was easier than across land because there were fewer atmospheric disturbances.

"Overcoming these disturbances is the greatest problem we have at hand," he said. "We do not know exactly what causes them, but from our first experiments we know that they are greater in summer than in winter, so are probably caused by electrical disturbances in the atmosphere. Theoretically any number of messages can be kept separate by tuning the appa-

ratus and other devices. Practically when it comes to the rapid vibrations necessary to carry the human voice, the number is very limited. There is no way of preventing anyone within the zone of communication from taking any message his instrument is tuned to. And if there were many messages at once they would interfere with each other."

It would appear now that these difficulties were being overcome for, according to reports from the battle-fields of France, the wireless telephone is proving a mighty valuable asset in the maneuvers of modern warfare, despite all the gunfire and the disturbed atmospheric conditions. Going over the top in trench warfare, the old reliable telephone was a handy asset in communicating to the rear the results of the advance. But lately the troops have been going forward so fast that as soon as one telephone line would be necessary to keep pace with the flying Yankees.

"Hello!" From the Clouds.

It is in the air service that the wireless telephone now is being employed to such remarkable advantage. Voices out of the air, messages filtering down through the clouds, report the observations made during a reconnaissance flight and convey to headquarters the valued information as to the movements of the enemy troops.

It is said the airplanes now in flight uncoil a long strand of wire which acts as the antenna for transmission of the message. An observer in a high plane, noting the desertion of a village by the retreating Huns, has but to take up the telephone and "hello" his chief with the important message. Instantly the Yankees are away in pursuit.

The incandescent lamp plays an important part in the great game of wireless telephony from air fleet to land battlements. A tiny lamp that can generate one horsepower of energy is used to receive the faint currents, and a larger one boosts the currents so that the ordinary telephone apparatus can receive them.

According to report, it is a common occurrence for a young American or French aviator now to be talking to base headquarters while flying high in the heavens 80 to 100 miles away. With the receiving apparatus on the earth attuned to take the contact of wave lengths from its sending apparatus aloft he is able to report instantly on the developments below.

The wireless telephone has been little more than ten years on the way in the matter of actual demonstration of theories long held tenable. It began with simple experiments in the New-York laboratory of Professor Lee De Forest, who succeeded in transmitting a distance of a few feet across a table without wires.

Message of Peace. It was first employed at sea on shipboard in July, 1907, in reporting yacht races from the yacht Thelma in Put-in-Bay, a distance of four miles. Next experiments were made on the battleship Connecticut off Cape Cod. Without wires messages were relayed to the battleships Kentucky and Illinois, a distance of eight miles.

From this beginning radio-telephony was developed until trans-oceanic communication became possible. All that has been done in a military way cannot be repeated until the war is over, but it is certain then to unveil some startling disclosures. It seems certain, for one thing, that the message of peace, proclaiming the overthrow of German militarism and the triumph of democracy, will be relayed completely around the world by the wireless telephone—a voice out of the clear sky proclaiming the dawn of the great day.

Manless Bombing Plane Invented. Jacob Welschman of Cleveland, Ohio, invented what he calls the "Welschman manless bombing plane." He claims the machine, without the aid of human hands, after it leaves the ground, can be propelled through the air at terrific speed toward an objective upon which it will automatically release death-dealing bombs.

Thoroughly dry bran will quickly cleanse the finer velvet and woolen fabrics.

Japanese claim to have invented matches that will light perfectly even when wet.

ROMANS CHEER UNITED STATES

Crowds in Ancient City Hoist Yank Bluejackets to Shoulders in Joy.

ITALIANS CELEBRATE VICTORY

Torchlight Procession Meets a Number of American Sailors and Carries Them Through the Streets. Ovation Outside Embassy.

Rome, Nov. 6.—The crowds which paraded the streets of Rome in celebration of the victory over Austria, carried American as well as Italian flags. American officers met on the streets were greeted by shouts of "Viva America! Viva Wilson!"

A torchlight procession met a number of American sailors and carried them through the streets on their shoulders.

Celebrations of the victory over Austria-Hungary were continued all through the night. In the morning the jubilation was still in progress and when the rejoicing crowds met the workers going to the factories the two elements joined forces. All the allied embassies were visited and the achievements of the armies of the various nations concerned in the notable successes were loudly cheered.

The ovation was especially enthusiastic outside the American embassy, where Ambassador Page appeared on the balcony and addressed the crowd.

He was heartily acclaimed by the assembled citizens.

A committee from the demonstrators was received by the ambassador. They wished him to convey to President Wilson the gratitude of the people of Italy and of Italy to America, and to express their admiration for that country's part in the struggle. The committee wished him to assure the president that he could count on the constant support of the Italian nation for the triumph of his principles.

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By a strange coincidence the Italians entered Trieste on the feast day of San Juste, the patron saint of the redeemed city, which with all population, including the Jews, formerly celebrated, under Austrian rule, as a patriotic demonstration of their Italian nationality.

REASON FOR HUN RESISTANCE

Want to Gain Time for Evacuation of Supplies and Impress War Conference.

Paris, Nov. 5.—French military critics, manifestly officially inspired, agree that the German resistance is actuated by two principal motives:

1. The German high command wants to gain time for the evacuation of the supplies behind the Meuse line.

2. The Germans intend to impress the Versailles conference.

American officers returning from the front declare the enemy never has utilized more machine guns, which now seem more numerous than rifles. Almost every German soldier has one. Marechal Joffre, writing in L'Echo de Paris, says:

"The Germans are squandering their defensive weapons in the first lines, especially machine guns. Recently a French division captured over 200 machine guns on a three-mile front.

"It is apparent the German high command is playing his last trump."

RUSSIA HOLDS UP INDEMNITY

Bolshevik Stop Further Transport of Gold and Bank Notes to Germany.

Copenhagen, Nov. 5.—The indications are that Russia will refuse to make any further indemnity payments to Germany, according to the Frankfort Gazette. The newspaper says that Russia, which had paid two installments of the war indemnity, has stopped the transport of gold and bank notes to Germany.

"Evidently," adds the Gazette, "she refuses to pay the last part of the indemnity."

CONGRATULATIONS TO ITALY

President Sends Message to King on Deliverance of Country From Enemies.

Washington, Nov. 5.—President Wilson sent the following message to the king of Italy:

"May I say how deeply and sincerely the people of the United States rejoice that the soul of Italy is delivered from her enemies? In their name I send your majesty and the great Italian people the most enthusiastic congratulations."

"WOODROW WILSON."

Americans Bag 124 Planes

With the American Army North of Verona, Nov. 6.—In the present drive on the American front, which started on Friday morning, American airmen shot down 124 German machines in three days. It is officially announced.

Huns Fire French Homes.

With the British Army in France, Nov. 6.—Five thousand civilians had remained behind in Valenciennes throughout the fighting; the remainder, about 20,000, were evacuated by the Germans during the week.

HOW TO USE VICK'S VAPORUB IN TREATING SPANISH INFLUENZA

The Influenza Germs Attack the Lining of the Air Passages. When VapoRub Is Applied Over Throat and Chest, the Medicated Vapors Loosen the Phlegm, Open the Air Passages and Stimulate the Mucous Membrane to Throw Off the Germs.

In Addition, VapoRub is Absorbed Through and Stimulates the Skin, Attracting the Blood to the Surface and Thus Aids in Reducing the Congestion Within.

CALL A PHYSICIAN — GO TO BED — STAY QUIET — DONT WORRY

There is No Occasion for Panic—Influenza Itself Has a Very Low Percentage of Fatalities. Not Over One Death Out of Every Four Hundred Cases According to the N. C. Board of Health. The Chief Danger Lies in the Complications which may arise. Influenza weakens the bodily resistance so that there is danger of pneumonia or bronchitis developing, and sometimes inflammation of the middle ear, or heart affections. For these reasons, it is very important that the patient remain in bed until his strength returns—stay in bed at least two days or more after the fever has left you, or if you are over 50 or not strong, stay in bed four days or more, according to the severity of the attack.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

In order to stimulate the lining of the air passages, to attract the germs, to aid in loosening the phlegm and keeping the air passages open, thus making the breathing easier, Vick's VapoRub will be found effective. Apply a small quantity of VapoRub over the throat, chest and back between the shoulder blades to open the pores. Then Vick's should be rubbed in over the parts until the skin is smooth and dry. Cover with two thicknesses of flannel cloth. Leave the clothing loose around the neck as the heat of the body liberates the ingredients in the form of vapors. These vapors, in due time, will carry the medication directly to the affected part. At the same time, VapoRub is absorbed through the skin attracting the blood to the surface and thus aids in relieving the congestion within.

HOW TO AVOID THE DISEASE.

Everyone is liable to prove that he is a germ disease, spread principally by human contact, chiefly through coughing, sneezing or spitting. So avoid persons having colds—which means avoiding crowds—common drinking glasses, towels, etc. Keep up your bodily strength by plenty of exercise in the open air and good food.

VICK'S VAPORUB COMPOUND.

"Above all keep free from colds, as colds irritate the lining of the air passages and render them much better breeding places for the germs. Vick's VapoRub is the first sign of a cold. For a head cold, melt a little in a spoon and inhale the vapor, or better still, use VapoRub in a benzoin steam kettle. If this is not available, use in ordinary tea-kettle. Fill half full of water, add a teaspoonful of VapoRub, let it boil to a boil—keep the kettle just slowly boiling—inhale the steam arising. Vick's VapoRub can be had in three sizes—30c, 60c, 112.50—at all druggists.

WORMS

"Worms" that's what's the matter of 'em. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly all worms cost too much to feed 'em. Look bad—arcia, Cost physician 'em to dent. Spohn's Compound will remove the worms, improve the appetite and tone 'em up all round and doesn't cost a cent. Act on glands and blood. Full directions with each bottle, and sold by all druggists.

SPÖHN MEDICAL CO., Goschen, Ind., U. S. A.

Empty Space.

"There's a lot 'n Chilly when you come to know him."

"Must be a vacant lot."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Charles Fletcher*.
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A girl's dearest girl friend is apt to be one she has known less than two weeks.

As Age Advances the Liver Requires occasional slight stimulation.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS correct

CONSTITUTION *Rebuilt*

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by Carter's Iron Pills

Acid-Stomach Makes Millions Weak and Miserable

For years dentists have been telling us that it's acid month that rules the teeth, yet this acid that is powerful enough to eat through leather does not eat through the teeth and digest them. Its presence can be detected only by chemical tests.

"You crave health, strength and rest—don't you? You want to feel full of energy and life, always eager for work or pleasure. You want to rid your stomach of its excess acid. You can start doing it right now. A wonderful modern medicine that literally washes away the acid. EATONIC. It is made in pleasant tasting tablets and you take them just like candy.

"And, my, how good EATONIC makes you feel. It banishes acid-stomach into thin air. It gives you a new lease on life. It gives you strength out of your food so that, instead of being tired and irritable, you are alert and keen.

EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed, or a big job lost from your drought. If you are not satisfied, return it for a refund. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC, send your name and address to Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., and they will mail you a free box, and you can send them the money for it after you receive it.

THE ANTIETON NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY 5c.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE 119-J



"OUR FLAG"

Throughout these long years of war, with the price of every commodity constantly advancing; with every kind of material used in the Telephone industry from the smallest bolt to the largest cable, together with the thousands of different pieces of equipment used in the construction of the Telephone system having doubled, and in many cases trebled in cost prices; the Telephone Company has constantly endeavored to uphold its obligations to subscribers and maintain efficient telephone service at pre-war rates.

During the past year expenses have continued to rise and the net revenue to decrease by many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Today the margin of profit has ceased to exist, and on the contrary, the Telephone Company has for many months past been operated at a net loss.

Throughout this protracted period of war the employees have received due consideration. It was recognized by the Company that they could not support themselves and their dependants on their former peace time wages.

During the years 1917 and 1918 the Telephone Company, to meet the increased cost of living has successively increased wages to employees, which increased the operating expenses by more than half a million dollars per annum in the Illinois exchanges outside of the City of Chicago, to which must be added, the increased cost of all materials and apparatus used in the upkeep of the Telephone plant.

Nearly all the Telephone material prices have increased from 100 to more than 200 percent during the past three years; which means in simple language, that material costing \$1.00 in 1915 today costs \$2.00, and in many cases \$3.00. A glance at the following schedule of some of the essentials of Telephone equipment will show the enormous cost increases during the past three years.

Underground cable has increased in cost 139.9 per cent; Aerial cable 139.2 per cent; cable conduit 176.5 per cent; pipes 229.5 per cent; copper wire for toll lines 171.9 per cent. A further schedule of all material used in the construction of the Telephone system would show corresponding increases.

The time has now arrived when the Telephone Company must seek relief through an application to the Public Utilities Commission of Illinois for an increase in rates for local telephone service in order to pay war time wages to the employees in the Telephone industry; purchase necessary equipment to maintain a high grade of service.

Telephone service is vitally necessary to the Government and to the nation particularly at this time. Material must be purchased at these abnormally high prices to care for the needs of our government, as well as the normal industrial development, and further Telephone employees should receive adequate wages adjusted as nearly as possible to those prevailing in other industries.

It is under these unusual financial conditions that the Chicago Telephone Company is making application for an increase in its rates for the local service. The Telephone Company has held out as long as possible before asking this relief, but has now reached a condition where the interests of the service, employees and the stockholders make it imperative that the revenue be increased.

This application does not cover a permanent increase in rates but will provide temporary relief, which may be discontinued in whole or in part, according to the circumstances, when the conditions which are responsible for the present stress are modified or entirely cease in the judgment of the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Illinois.

Grandmother in Eighteen Days.

A lady green-hug becomes a grandmother in 18 days. One can imagine, then, notes a naturalist, the multifarious armies of these insects that may develop in the course of a season. Their worst foe is a tiny black four-winged fly that deposits an egg in each hug it comes across, its larva consuming the bug's insides works and using its shell for a house.

Doing One's Best Work.

To do one's best work and be one's best self involves the quiet but final acceptance of such tools as have been put into one's hands, and such materials as lie about one. To be happy and useful and to contribute to the joy of life one must take up the work at hand and do it as best he may, without envy, jealousy, or strife.—*The Outlook.*

THE ANTIETON NEWS, ANTIETON, ILL.

DANIEL WELLS

By AGNES G. BROGAN.

The face of James Rogers turned an angry purple, as he read the fearless and caustic criticism of his own great manufacture. How dare the press print such an article, and who had been their secret investigator?

Here, now, upon his return from a much-needed rest, the proprietor of Rogers' "Ready to Wear Industries" was greeted in black print by a daring exposure of bad conditions said to exist in his own great plant. The condemning article, appearing under the heading of "City Notes," was signed by the well-known writer of terse editorials—Daniel Wells.

Even without his bold signature the brief written sentences of Daniel Wells were unmistakable, with a call and conviction all their own. James Rogers decided furiously to call up Williams of the Press and inquire into the matter, a prompt contradiction must be demanded. But irresolutely the old man's hand rested upon the telephone.

Would Daniel Wells brook contradiction? His assertions were backed with proof. Rogers rang for his son instead, and presently Jim, happy-eyed and smiling, entered his father's presence.

"Well, dad?" he cheerfully inquired. The older man thrust the day's paper before him. "Read that," he said irritably.

Jim, with a serious nod, dismissed the article. "I have read it," he replied. "The worst feature of the case is the truth of the statement."

"Truth!" James Rogers wheeled about toward his son. "What would you have for factory workers, glass sun rooms to sew in, or afternoon tea served in the work room? These new health notions make me sick! College, I suppose, has imbued you with the same ideas. Well, the place has run along pretty well during the past, and I guess it will in the future. The question is, you're manager here now," he tapped the written article. "What are you going to do about this?"

His son sank easily into a chair. "Benefit by it, dad," he answered crisply.

The old man's eyes bulged—"What?" "Benefit by it," young Jim repeated, "cut out the things disapproved, and begin a new order."

The father stared at his son as though he were a stranger. "May I ask," he said sarcastically, "what has made you so agreeable to a new order of things? Do you realize that it would entail the expenditure of large sums of money—my money—which later will be yours? That it would lessen materially the profits of our business?"

Young Jim came close and looked frankly back into his father's face. "Yes, I'll tell you what has changed my point of view, dad," he replied. "It's a girl, just a little brave, sweet sort of a girl, working here in your factory. She has talked to me about it all—"

"During working hours?" his father interrupted.

Jim shook his head. "No," he said; "there was no time then. It was as I walked home with her evenings, that she brought me to see things as they are, and as they should be."

James Rogers jumped furiously to his feet. "You dare to tell me that you have been walking home nights with one of your father's factory girls?" The millionaire choked. There was a significant pause. "I have also asked her to marry me," young Jim quietly responded.

James Rogers turned and pressed an electric button. "We will settle this foolishness 'here and now,'" he muttered. "What is the name of this girl?"

Jim's face flushed. "Joan," he spoke the name gently. "Joan Graves."

When the office door opened a girl stood for a moment framed in the doorway, cusing, then swiftly she came and waited, before the two men. She was a little girl, as Jim had said, her blue eyes unafraid.

"You sent for me?" she asked.

"To tell you," he burst out; "that your services here are no longer required. And to impress upon you the fact that any silly affair with your son will mean his prompt dismissal from my family. Neither now nor at any time may we expect anything from me or mine, unless absolutely had firmly you agree to give him up."

"I do not know how much trouble your agitating remarks may have caused among the workers, but henceforth it will be useless for you to seek employment in any of our stores. As far as we are concerned, you shall be forever silenced."

"I am afraid," said the girl, her voice was low, "that will not be possible. Because—because—I'm afraid concern in her face she went over to the younger man. "Jim," she murmured, "forgive me, dear, for deceiving even you. Because, Mr. Rogers," she continued, "I have merely been working here as an inspector among your people. The deplorable wrongs I have found must be righted." She smiled a sudden transforming smile. "You, and Jim, I am sure, are going to help me right them."

"An Inspector," James Rogers repeated, "do you mean to say that you were sent to investigate my factories by Williams of the Press?"

The girl crept close to young Jim's side. "Why, no," she said, and laughed softly. "I come myself. My pen name is—Daniel Wells."

(Copyright, 1918, by the Western Newsper Union.)

Greatness.

No one ever went seeking after greatness and found it; it is essentially a by-product. Fame of a certain sort may be acquired by direct effort, wealth can be won by those who place its possession first, and nobility is not hard to compass; but real greatness comes to those who are not busy seeking it.

UNITED WE SERVE

Y. M. C. A. Y. W. C. A.
National Catholic War Council-K. of C.
Jewish Welfare Board
War Camp Community Service
American Library Association
Salvation Army

United War Work Campaign

November 11-18, 1918

\$170,500,000

For the Boys Here and Over There

800 WOMEN NEEDED BY SALVATION ARMY

Commander Evangeline Booth
Says War Relief Work
Must Be Extended.

58 JEWISH WORKERS GOING "OVER THERE"

Col. Barker Bids Godspeed to
the Graduates of Training School.

Commander Evangeline Booth, leader of the Salvation Army in the United States, has been suddenly called upon to furnish 800 additional war work women for France. The request is contained in a report just received by her from Col. William S. Barker, who went to France representing the Salvation Army with the first contingent of our troops and has been "over there" fifteen months, was the principal speaker and wished the fifty-eight Jewish workers of the class Godspeed, while Louis Marshall, the prominent Jewish attorney and philanthropist of New York, headed the work of the Salvation Army among the boys of the front.

"What our fighting boys need is inspiration and heart and character in those who are there to help them," declared Col. Barker. "You will represent in the camps and overseas the ideals and standards of the Jewish faith, and it is up to you above all things to be consistent in your religious practices. Practice what you preach. That, I am sure, has been the secret of our own success. If you live up to the principles of your faith and give what you have to give from a heart full of love, the boys will respect you whether they be Protestant, Catholic or Jew."

"We are of the common people, and we tell on a practical basis. We learned the lesson of how to do it in the Boer war, when we stood at the side of Britain's troops and weathered it out to the end. We have been tried by fire, and the mothers and fathers of America, as in other countries, trust the Salvation Army to do for their men if they would like to do for their men if they but had the chance."

"With 1,210 trained workers at the front, operating from 420 huts and dugouts, the Salvation Army is doing, has done and will continue to do its best for the cause of humanity and Liberty."

—

Names of South American Countries.

Mexico is a Spanish rendering, or combination, of Aztec words meaning the place of the war god. Brazil seems to have derived its name from the legendary island of Brazil (later identified with one of the Azores), because it was found to produce a red wood resembling Brazil wood. Chile and Peru are of aboriginal origin. Argentina is an invented name based on the Latin word for silver, as Rio de la Plata, the name of its chief river, means silver river in Spanish.

"No American May Refuse,"
Cardinal Gibbons Says

James Cardinal Gibbons, the leading Catholic churchman in America, has issued a strong appeal in support of the United War Work Campaign.

"It is an American campaign," he said. "Its appeal is one that no American may refuse. America's answer will be another triumphant announcement that we are in this war as one people and as one nation to see it through to victory. Into the splendid work of sustaining the morale of our fighting men the great social organizations of America have thrown themselves. The American people will rule the sun they ask—generously and gladly."

CATHOLIC BOYS JOIN WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

Girls, Too, Will Stand With Them
Behind Every Fighter
at the Front.

To put behind every Catholic fighter in France the support of one boy or girl in every parish throughout the United States is the plan of the National Catholic War Council for backing the Victory Boys' and Victory Girls' "Earn and Give" Division of the United Work War Campaign to raise \$170,500,000 "for the boys over there" during the week of November 11-18.

Through diocesan, county and parish organizations, the rallying of one youngster for every man who has gone to war in every community is already underway. By their own earnings, and not by contributions, it is expected that these sturdy little sponsors for the boys abroad will each raise at least five dollars for the joint welfare work of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council, including the Knights of Columbus, War Camp Community Service, Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association and Salvation Army.

Boys and girls in every Catholic parish throughout the United States are already being picked to represent each fighting man who has left the church for the front. In every home that flies a service flag little brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, are eagerly volunteering to look out for the share of their family fighter in the huge joint welfare campaign for all the boys abroad.

Local and Personal Happenings

See Wm. S. Hart at the Majestic Saturday.

Everyone is taking the afternoon off to celebrate.

Thermos bottles at King's drug store. See our ad in this issue.

Rev. Pollock is attending the Sunday School convention in Waukegan today.

Marion Dowell of Oak Park is visiting friends and relatives here this week.

Mrs. Gee Kuhaupt is spending a few days of this week with her mother at Jackson, Wis.

Saturday at Majestic theater, Wm. S. Hart in "The Captive God." Admission 11 and 22 cents.

Sunday at the Majestic, Belle Bennett in "A Soul in Trust," a seven reel production. Don't miss it.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cubbon are now nicely settled in Waukegan where Mr. Cubbon is employed at the present time.

Mrs. Blecher and family, Mrs. Mau and Henry Mau motored to Racine Sunday and took dinner with Mrs. Mary King.

Many a man was seen dancing a jig on the sidewalk, but Jos. Panowski danced a jig on a hay rack in the middle of the street.

The next regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the M. E. church, Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 2:30 o'clock. L. M. Jones, Sec.

A large shipment of good warm clothing was packed at the Red Cross rooms Wednesday and on Thursday it was started on its to Belgium.

When you receive your Christmas coupon which will privilege you to send a box to some soldier overseas, call at the post office and get your box.

The ladies of St. Ignatius Episcopal church will hold their second annual sale, Saturday Dec. 21, consisting of articles suitable for Christmas gifts.

The next meeting of the ladies Guild will be held at the home of Mrs. Ernest Brook, Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 13. Everybody cordially invited. N. Morley, Sec'y.

Antioch friends of the King family have received word that Walter has arrived safely overseas and also that Will had entered the Great Lakes Training Station in the aviation corps on the twenty-ninth of October.

A republican rally was held in the Woodman hall in this village Saturday evening. Attorneys Heydecker and Pope of Waukegan were the speakers. A good sized audience turned out and an enthusiastic meeting was held.

While the Hallowe'en pranks were not as numerous as usual this year, the boys certainly pulled off a few original stunts and any one passing down Main street Friday morning was forcibly reminded of the season of the year.

Cheese will be held preparatory for Confirmation on Saturday and Sunday at 4:00 o'clock p.m. The Rt. Rev. Sheldon Munson Griswold, Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Chicago, will visit Antioch and confirm a class at St. Ignatius Episcopal church on Sunday December 1.

A gift of a set of sacred vessels for use in the Holy Communion has been given to St. Ignatius church by a member of the summer congregation. The set is sterling silver, and each piece is gold lined, there being a chalice, paten, lavabo, ciborium and cruets. Bishop Anderson blessed the set at the Cathedral.

A number of friends of Henry Pape gathered at his home Tuesday evening to help him celebrate his thirtieth birthday. The evening was spent in playing "500" and lunch was served, the principal feature of which was the large birthday cake with its thirty candles. Everyone present had a most enjoyable time.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Keulman attended the funeral of their brother-in-law Walter B. Crane at Silverlake on Tuesday. Mr. Crane a young man 27 years ago had recently purchased a farm in Marnette county and left for that place with a car load of goods about the middle of October. When his wife, who is a sister of Mrs. Wm. Keulman of this place, joined him a few days later she found him violently insane. He continued to grow worse both mentally and physically and on Saturday last he passed away. He had seemed in perfect health at the time of his departure and the cause of his trouble is unknown. Besides his widow he is survived by three small children.

PIANO TUNING

I am in Antioch and vicinity about once a month. If you want me write or phone.

EARL G. ALDEN,
121 Oakley Ave., WAUKEGAN, ILL.
Phone 1154-M. Regular Tuning \$3.00

Wednesday at the Majestic a Paramount picture.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Eddy are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Pasch, Mrs. Mau and Henry Mau visited to Burlington Friday.

John Gehrk of Hammond, Ind., is a guest at the Percy Hawkins home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Osmond attended the funeral of Mrs. Rudolph at Richmond Tuesday.

Wm. Dupras and O. Kettlehut played a duet in front of King's drug store at two o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. Morrell were called to Chicago Saturday by the sudden death of the former's mother.

List your farms for sale with T. J. Stahl & Co., Waukegan, the men who show results. Phone 237-238.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ceray and Emil Wher of Chicago spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of V. Baber and family.

The public reception at the M. E. church Monday evening was quite largely attended and everyone present spent a most enjoyable time.

Dr. C. H. Barber, will be in Antioch hereafter on the last Sunday in each month. Those wishing glasses please call at H. J. Barber's.

The next regular meeting of Antioch Chapter O. E. S. will be held Thursday evening, Nov. 14. This will be the first meeting for some time on account of the influenza quarantine. This meeting has been set for advance of officers night and all members are cordially invited to attend.

You will appreciate the value of accurately fitted eye-glasses. Call and see us if you need glasses as we can give you first class service. Optical department in charge of a graduate optometrist. First class work guaranteed and prices reasonable. Wm. Keulmen, optometrist, Antioch, Ill.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Sequoia Lodge, A. F. and A. M., which was to have been held on the 23rd of October, and which was postponed on account of the "flu" quarantine is now scheduled to take place on Friday, November 15. The program will begin at four o'clock in the afternoon in the Masonic hall, and will close with a banquet at 6:30. Every member of Sequoia Lodge and lady, as well as every member of Antioch chapter, No. 428, O. E. S. are invited.

W. F. Ziegler Chosen

Township Chairman

W. F. Ziegler has been made chairman of Antioch Township in the United War Work campaign, which opens Nov. 11. This apportionment for this township is set at approximately \$4200. This amount is based upon the population, the rate being two dollars each for every man, woman and child residing in the township. The work of collecting this quota will be divided among the various school districts. The teachers and the board will have charge in their respective districts.

More Sugar For Household Use

Housewives will learn with pleasure that they can now dip more frequently into the jar, and can without a guilty feeling provide their family with an increased amount of sweets. The sugar allotment was on November 1st increased to three pounds per person a month for household use and three pounds for each ninety meals for hotel, restaurants and public eating places.

Dealers may now deliver a two week's supply for the entire household in towns and a monthly supply may be delivered to rural or farm households.

The western beet crop being manufactured and the new crop of Louisiana cane sugar now coming into the market is the reason given for allowing the increase.

Pack Christmas Box

at Red Cross Rooms

There will be a meeting of the Red Cross tomorrow afternoon at which time all those who have received their Christmas boxes for the soldiers abroad, are requested to come to room and pack them for shipment. These boxes are to be packed under the supervision of the Red Cross committee or else be inspected at the post office and in order to relieve postmaster and the employees from as much unnecessary work as possible, the above request is made.

If you have not received your box or if you are not prepared to pack it on the afternoon of Nov. 8, you may bring it to the Red Cross rooms on the 16th which will be the very latest date at which your package should be sent.

A Similarity.

Some great scientist said that an oyster is as complicated as a watch.

We know that both run down easily.

Mrs. Andrew Harrison spent Monday in Burlington.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Anderson entertained company from Chicago over Sunday.

For sale—7 room house and barn on Main street. Inquire of A. M. Christensen.

We have buyers for 40 or 80 acre farms near Antioch. T. J. Stahl & Co. 226 W. Washington street, Waukegan.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Somerville and Earl, Mrs. G. Schilke and Mrs. Claude Brogan spent Sunday and Monday in Chicago.

It frequently is inconvenient to use a lamp socket as an attachment for the Vacuum Cleaner, or the Electric Washing Machine, or Iron, or Toaster, or Disc Stove, Chafing Dish, Percolator, Curling Iron, Heating Pad, Utility Motor, Fan or any one of many other Electric Appliances.

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FOR RENT—Black Lanshang cockrels. Inquire of C. O. Nelson, Antioch, R. D. 1.

LOST—Five yards of silkoline for comforts. Finder please leave at this office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A 50 acres farm situated on two lakes. Inquire of Joe Savage, Antioch.

FOR SALE—R. C. Rhode Island Red Cockrels. Price \$2.00. Inquire of C. E. Kelly.

FOR SALE—Clover, Timothy and alfalfa, baled, also 21 acres of corn in shock. Inquire of Roy Daughenbaugh at the C. L. VanPatten farm.

FOR RENT—Five room house, big garden \$10.00, 5 room house and barn \$12.00, 8 room house and barn \$16.00 all have city water. Inquire of J. C. James.

FOR RENT—A farm of 160 acres, five and one half miles northeast of Antioch on the State line road, known as the late T. C. Kelly place. Possession given March 1. Can do fall plowing. For particulars write to Geo. B. Kelly, 1150 Lovejoy Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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LOTUS CAMP NO. 557 M. W. A.

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting Neighbors always welcome.

JULIA ROSENFIELD, W. M. IDA OSMOND, Sec'y.

Sequoia Lodge No. 827 A.F.&A.M.

Holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month.

Visiting Brethren always welcome.

FRANK HUBEL, Sec'y. P. O. HAWKINS, W. M.

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

JULIA ROSENFIELD, W. M.

IDAE OSMOND, Sec'y.

J. C. JAMES, Clerk. NORRIS PHOTON, V. C.

W. G. Bragg

Teacher of Violin

Associate teacher of Chas. K. Lindsay

Studio in Opera House Block

Reference

Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

BANK OF ANTIQUE

Buy and Sell Exchange and do a General Banking Business

J. E. BROOK, Banker

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Licensed Embalmer and

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Optometrist

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At Keulman's Jewelry Store

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lighting, fixtures, motors,

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chines and all other power

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Cash or easy payment

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House wiring our specialty

J. L. REDDING, D. V. M.

Veterinary Surgeon

Calls Answered Promptly

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Local, 11, 1S, 1L.

RUSSELL, ILL.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Missouri and Iowa land

for sale. For particulars

address.

C. O. GALIGER,

YANKS CATCH UP WITH THE FLEEING HUNS; BAG 5,000

Artillery and Infantry Continue to Pursue the Retreating German Army.

AMERICANS ARE ONLY 13 MILES FROM SEDAN

British Capture 10,000 Men and 200 Guns, Says Gen. Haig's Night Report—U. S. Naval Gunners Bring Up Monster Guns to Hammer Enemy.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The First American army has captured deminating heights northwest of Verdun and has brought under fire the points of Montmedy and Condroz. General Pershing said in reporting an advance of twelve miles on an eight-mile front in three days.

More than five thousand prisoners have been taken and the guns seized total more than one hundred. Twenty villages were captured. Troops engaged in the victorious drive are regulars and National army soldiers from Texas, Oklahoma, New York, Missouri, Kansas, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, New Mexico and District of Columbia.

Renew Pursuit of Germans.

With the American Armies in France, Nov. 5.—American infantry and light artillery resumed their pursuit of the retreating Germans. Yankee naval gunners are bringing up monster cannon over newly built railroads to hammer the Boche's vital centers behind the Meuse.

Yanks 13 Miles From Sedan.

With the American Armies in France, Nov. 5.—American troops pushing northward toward Sedan reached Soummeuse, five miles north of Buzancy and 13 miles south of Sedan. The center of the advancing line is held by troops from New York, Maryland and West Virginia. To the right and left of them are regulars and troops from New York, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and New Mexico.

British Grab Big Bunch.

London, Nov. 5.—The allies in Monday's drive advanced two miles along the whole 40-mile front of attack and reached the Franco-Belgian frontier east of Valenciennes. They captured Landrecies and took 4,000 prisoners. Ten thousand prisoners and 200 guns were captured by the British. Field Marshal Haig announces in his night report: "We are three miles east of the Somme canal," says the statement. "We have captured Couvron, Landrecies and Le Quesnoy."

Trieste Is Occupied.

Rome, Nov. 4.—The advance of the Italian First army in the Ahran valley has precipitated a complete debacle of the Austrian army. Entire regiments are surrendering.

Land at Trieste.

Rome, Nov. 4.—Italian land and sea forces are landing at Trieste, the principal seaport of Austria-Hungary on the Adriatic, according to an official announcement made by the Italian war office.

More than 2,200 guns have been taken.

Italian Cavalry Patrols have crossed the Tagliamento river at Spilimbergo, which city has been occupied.

3,000 Cannon Captured.

With the Italian Forces in Northern Italy, Nov. 4.—The battle continues with the Italians and their allies completing the destruction of Austria's mighty army. It is estimated that 3,000 Austrian cannon will be the total taken by the Italians in addition to vast quantities of material.

The entire Italian front is moving forward. The left wing of the Italian army has occupied Rovereto, and is pushing on toward Trent.

Yanks Drive Ahead.

London, Nov. 4.—The American First and French Fourth armies advanced between seven and eight miles, according to the latest word from the front west of the Meuse.

Retreat East of Meuse.

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Nov. 4.—American aviators reported the Germans east of the Meuse appeared in full retreat.

The aviators' messages said all roads running northward were packed with troops, artillery and trucks.

British Storm Forts.

London, Nov. 4.—British troops stormed the steel works held by the Germans southeast of Valenciennes and advancing one and one-half miles to the east completed the capture of

DESTROY FOE DREADNAUGHT.

Destruction of Austrian Warship Viribus Unitis Announced in Official Rome Dispatch.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Destruction of the Austrian superdreadnaught Viribus Unitis by the Italians is announced in an official dispatch from Rome.

Washington, Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Rome says:

"The Italian sailors have accomplished another great feat and have

sunk the superdreadnaught *Viribus Unitis*, flagship of the Austrian navy, which means the last and biggest unit of the Austrian fleet. The Italian sailors have thus retaliated for the losses the *Certhus* Unitis inflicted upon the Italian army during the retreat last year."

The text of the official announcement reads: "The chief of the naval staff announces that Commander Rossetti and Lieutenant Paolino succeeded in entering the inner harbor of Pola and sank the flagship *Viribus Unitis*."

In the meantime preparations for a retirement to a line further back was going on space in the enemy forward.

APPEALS TO WILSON FOR AID

Governor Stanley of Kentucky Asks Federal Aid in Fighting Influenza Epidemic.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 5.—An appeal to President Wilson asking federal aid in fighting the ever-increasing influenza epidemic in the mountain and rural districts of Kentucky was wired by Governor Stanley. Thousands of new cases are reported daily, with hundreds of deaths. In many instances

TERMS OF ARMISTICE FOR FULL SURRENDER; ROAD INTO GERMANY

All Troops Will Be Demobilized and Strategic Points Occupied by Allies.

ENTENTE HAS COMPLETE RULE OVER NATION

Italia Irridenta to Be Restored—Many Ships, Including All Submarines, Railroads and Half of Artillery to Be Turned Over to the Allies.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The Belgians are only four kilometers (less than two and a half miles) west of Ghent.

Yanks Gall Four Miles.

London, Nov. 5.—American and French troops advanced between three and four miles between Attigny and the Meuse. They are approaching Buzancy, according to latest reports from the front.

The French, further east, advanced more than a mile between the Ardeche and the region north of the Aronne.

At least a dozen villages were captured and more than 3,000 were taken prisoners.

Soon after noon the American troops had passed Amicourt and Bayonville. The Americans stormed Amicourt and cleared the Bois des Loges, where they encountered the most serious opposition of the day.

The line extended through the northern part of the Bois des Loges eastward to well north of Alireyelle and Clery-le-Grand.

Most of the villages captured had been fortified by the Germans.

Rout Austria.

London, Nov. 5.—Rout of the Austrian armies continues along the Italian front.

The resistance of the enemy on the Ilyenzo has been broken, and Italian cavalry divisions have pushed forward and are now nearing the Tagliamento river.

Official dispatches describing the victorious sweep of Italian and allied armies say the lines are moving forward in such great leaps that it is almost impossible to identify towns or cities.

The number of prisoners is increasing rapidly and continuously, and more than 700 captured guns have been counted. The booty captured can be calculated in billions.

Sixty thousand Italians held by the enemy to work on defenses in occupied territory already have been released.

British Make Gains.

London, Nov. 5.—British troops in their attack in Belgium pushed the Germans back of the Scheldt river along a front of perhaps five miles above Adeghein.

The German official statement admitted that German positions in Belgium south of Deyze, near Zutte and Anzeghem, were penetrated yesterday by allied forces.

Battle Resumed in Flanders.

London, Nov. 5.—The Belgian, French and British armies in Flanders resumed their progress. Field Marshal Haig announced. A number of prisoners were taken.

The British Second army attacked southwest of Avesnes and gained all its objectives. The British took 1,000 prisoners.

The long hull in large-scale aircraft fighting has been broken. Rumors and hints of tremendous allied aerial assaults assumed double significance when the war office announced that 82 German machines were shot down by the British Wednesday. The British lost 18 machines. The fighters tell the story of perhaps an unprecedented air battle such as usually ushers in land drives. Two German fighters were destroyed by bombs thrown from British planes.

Americans Make Progress.

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Nov. 5.—General Pershing's forces occupied Bellegoisse farm and the southern edges of the Bois des Loges. The Americans encountered but little machine gun opposition.

The advance was in the nature of a line-strengthening operation.

Otherwise the activity along the front consisted principally of reciprocal artillery firing and bombing.

American aviators dropped bombs on Tally and Bardecourt, where German troops were reported to be concentrating. A number of fires and much destruction of military property were reported.

Give Up Big Fortress.

Belgian Army Headquarters in Flanders, Nov. 5.—The road from Ostend to Zeebrugge, which the Germans recently held, is one continuous fortress, with many guns silhouetted against the sky. The number of guns increases as the fortified line nears Zeebrugge.

The Germans evidently meant that this line should be a permanent one.

One concrete blockhouse, 90 by 39 feet, remains unfinished, and there are other evidences that the Germans started work on new fortifications as late as one month ago.

The town of Blankenberghe, between Zeebrugge and Ostend, is virtually unoccupied, but deserted. All the buildings have been stripped of copper and iron.

In the meantime preparations for a retirement to a line further back was going on space in the enemy forward.

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Dalmatia, including to the North Littoral and Triveniti, and to the south, territory limited by a line from the Semigrand of Cing Phanca to the summits of the watersheds eastward, so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and watercourses flowing toward Sebenico, such as the Cetina, Kerkia, Butinska and their tributaries. It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Preimula, Selje, Ulja, Sebenico, Moon, Paga and Puntadra in the north up to Meteja, in the south, embracing Sunjendra, Busi, Ilisi, Tocula, Curzola, Cazza and Lagosta, as well as the neighboring rocks and islets and passages, only excepting the islands of Gerat and Susti Zirona, Buti, Soita and Brazil.

All territory thus evacuated (shall be occupied by the forces) of the allies and of the United States of America.

All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within these territories, to be left in situ and surrendered to the allies according to special orders given by the commander in chief of the forces of the associated powers on the different fronts.

No new destruction, pillage or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the associated powers.

Must Reveal Sea Plans.

Naval conditions:

1. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships.

Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

2. Surrender to the allies and the United States of 15 Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918 and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be pulled off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the allies and United States.

3. Surrender to the allies and United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors to be designated by the allies and the United States of America. All other surface warships, including river craft, are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and United States.

4. Surrender to the allies and United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and United States.

5. Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and in the River Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary.

The allies and associated powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions and the positions of these are to be indicated.

In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defense works.

6. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by commission nominated by the allies and the United States of America.

7. Evacuation of all the Italian coast and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all floating craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

8. Occupation by the allies and the United States of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defenses and of the dockyards and arsenals at Pota.

9. All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the allies and associated powers to be returned.

10. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

11. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in Austria-Hungary hands to be returned without reciprocity.

Hostilities Cease.

Vienna, Nov. 5.—"Hostilities have ceased in the Italian theater of war," says an official statement issued here.

"An armistice has been concluded," the statement adds.

children have been made orphans overnight, and thousands of them are reported as being face to face with starvation, largely because there are not sufficient numbers of well children to procure food. State officials assert that the spread of the disease has brought about the worst disaster ever known to Kentucky.

Hungarians Ordered Home.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The new Hungarian government has ordered all soldiers to return to their homes.

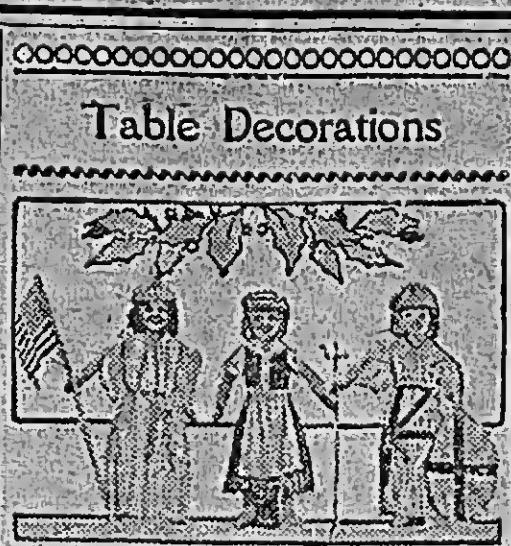


Table Decorations

In table decorations this year Santa Claus will beam from the midst of patriotic place-cards and the national colors mingle with the regulation green and red. Here are little figures made of crepe paper, representing America, England and France. They are simply little pasteboard paper dolls with printed or painted faces, dressed up in paper clothes and tiny paper hats. To make the table complete, Belgium, Italy and Serbia are to be represented. Each little figure might bear a tiny flag. They are supported by strips of cardboard pasted to them at the back and are to be used for place-cards or merely for ornament.

For the Small Boy



Here is a tent made of string, unblended domestic, bound with red braid which will reflect the heart of the small boy. It is about eighteen inches long and is set up on a frame of wood at the front and back. A third rod forms the ridge-pole. Four tape loops are stitched to each side of the tent and slipped over tacks in the sides of the supporting frame. A little flag, a pair of paper soldiers and a wooden canon, make up an outfit that will launch a delighted little chap on a military career a half minute after he discovers it. The tent is easy to make and the soldiers are cut out of printed paper.

Silk Shopping Bag

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Silk Shopping Bag

ORDERS POPULAR VOTE IN HUNGARY

People Are to Ballot on Form of Rule That Is to Be Adopted.

KAROLYI HEADS THE COUNCIL

Calls Election to Determine the Form of Government Under Which Hungarians Desire to Live—Creation of Republic Near.

Copenhagen, Nov. 5.—The Hungarian National council, headed by Count Karolyi, has ordered a popular vote to determine the form of government under which the Hungarian people desire to live, according to dispatches from Budapest.

The creation of a Hungarian republic is anticipated.

All Hungarian traffic toward Germany has been stopped. This means that 50,000 cars loaded with food will not be allowed to reach Germany.

Two German divisions are reported proceeding from Roumania to Hungary.

BULGAR KING QUILTS THRONE

Government Falls Into the Hands of a Council of Peasants and Agrarians.

London, Nov. 5.—Bulgaria has been proclaimed a republic, said an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin by way of Copenhagen. King Boris has abdicated.

A peasant government has been established at Tirnova under the leadership of M. Stambulowsky, who has been the chief of the peasants and agrarians of Bulgaria for some time.

London, Nov. 5.—M. Stambulowsky, who is reported to be the head of the new government in Bulgaria, is said to be in command of a republican army of 40,000 men, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Central News.

FLIGHT IS NOW STABILIZED

United States Plane Flies Twenty Miles in France Entirely Uncontrolled.

An American Airdrome in France, Nov. 5.—An experiment recently conducted by an aviator revealed how thoroughly man's flight has been stabilized. In midair the pilot released his hand from controls entirely and touched nothing for 20 miles, leaving his machine to fly itself until just before landing. "You couldn't do that with an automobile," he laughed, after describing the performance to fellow flyers.

RAISE THE SUGAR ALLOWANCE

Increase From Two to Three Pounds Monthly to Each Person Ordered by Hoover.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The sugar allowance of two pounds monthly a person for householders was increased to three pounds monthly by Food Administrator Hoover. The sugar regulations also are revised to permit the purchase of the entire month's supply for a family at one time.

MANY DIE IN BONN AIR RAID

Cologne Volks Zeitung Says Many Persons Were Killed by British Flyers.

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—A large number of persons were killed and many wounded at Bonn by bombs dropped by British airmen, who carried out a raid on the railway station in the center of the town, according to the Cologne Volks Zeitung.

100 DIE IN N. Y. "L" WRECK

Coney Island Train Smashed—Police Remove Bodies—Many Women Perish, Report.

New York, Nov. 2.—Police declare 100 persons were killed when an elevated train on Coney Island on the Brighton Beach line jumped the track at Lincoln road station, near Prospect Park. All Brooklyn railroads were called to the scene of the accident.

New Ace Downs Fifth Plane.

With the American Army Northwest of Verlin, Nov. 4.—Lieut. Jacques Szwab of New York city is the newest American "ace." He downed his fifth German aviator, who fell within the American lines near Verlin.

Price of Petroleum Raised. New York, Nov. 2.—The Standard Oil company of New York today increased the price of refined petroleum in barrels 1½ cents to 17½ cents a gallon. The advance is due to the increased cost of co-operation.

Get Permanent Leave. Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—The navy department of the Austro-Hungarian ministry of war has published an imperial decree permitting all men who are not of South Slav nationality to return home on permanent leave.



CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

FIGURES ON LAST LOAN

PEOPLE OF U. S. OVERSUBSCRIBE FOURTH ISSUE \$868,000,000.

More Than 21,000,000 Persons Bought Securities—All Districts Over Top.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The fourth Liberty loan was oversubscribed by more than \$868,000,000. Final reports announced by the treasury show subscriptions of \$8,868,416,300.

More than 21,000,000 persons subscribed.

All federal reserve districts oversubscribed, the Boston district reaching 120 per cent of its quota, and standing first in the percentage column. Richmond made 123 per cent and Philadelphia 110.

Other districts' percentages were:

Cleveland, 110; Minneapolis, 114; St. Louis, 113; Atlanta, 112; Dallas, 111;00; New York, 111.11; Chicago, 110; Kansas City, 100; San Francisco, 105.

Records by districts were as follows:

District	Quota	Subscription
Boston	\$500,000,000	\$63,221,850
Philadelphia	500,000,000	525,500,000
Cleveland	600,000,000	690,535,000
Minneapolis	210,000,000	229,616,000
St. Louis	260,000,000	223,177,000
Atlanta	192,000,000	215,653,250
Dallas	120,000,000	140,744,000
New York	1,590,000,000	2,000,000,000
Chicago	570,000,000	659,529,250
Kansas City	200,000,000	284,353,350
San Francisco	402,000,000	420,000,000

"The great success of the loan is new and convincing evidence of the determined spirit of America to carry on the war until freedom is assured throughout the world," said Secretary McAdoo. "But even with the highest purpose and patriotism on the part of the people, this great result could not have been achieved without intelligent direction and organization."

"I wish to thank the Liberty loan committees, both men and women, the bankers and business men, farmers, wage earners, railroad officers and employees and every group of citizens who have so ably and enthusiastically co-operated with the treasury in conducting the campaign."

"To the press of the country especial credit is due for emphasizing through their columns and editorial pages the necessity for making this great loan successful."

"In spite of the influenza epidemic, the unenacted revenue bill and other unfavorable factors, the American people have consummated the greatest financial achievement in all history."

DRAFT CALL FOR 200,000

Men Are to Be Mobilized in Large Numbers Early in November.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Men of the new draft age will first be mobilized in large numbers early in November under a draft call now in preparation at Provost Marshal General Crowder's office. It calls for the enrollment of more than 200,000 men qualified for general military service. They will be furnished in proportionate numbers by every state in the Union. Draft calls suspended during October because of the influenza epidemic have been renewed in sections where the epidemic has moderated, and enrollment of all men under the October calls probably will be completed before the November quota is started to the countants.

ROYAL AIR FORCE POPULAR

British Government Calls Halt on Boy Flying Aspirants—Requires Birth Certificate.

London, Nov. 4.—Popularity of the Royal air force is emphasized at the recruiting office here. The military age minimum is seventeen years and seven months. So many youths under that age have attempted to join that it has become necessary to require birth certificates with each application.

Old Faith in Kaiser Lost.

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—Germany's widespread loss of faith in the Kaiser is the most significant fact in the frontier at this moment. It means that old popular superstitions are going and the Kaiser with them.

Allied War Council Meets.

Versailles, Nov. 4.—Representatives of the allied nations began their deliberations at the supreme war council here. General Uliss, representative of the United States, was the first delegate to reach the Trianon palace.

VERY CONSIDERATE



HUGHES GIVES CLEAN BILL

Aircraft Report Says Only \$134,044,399 Has Been Spent.

HAD \$691,351,866 TO SPEND

Result of Hughes' Investigation Made Public at the White House—Described by Nonpartisans as a Splendid Showing.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The long awaited report on the aircraft situation by former Justice Charles E. Hughes was made public at the White House.

Taken in its entirety, it is practically a clean bill of health. The country is informed that the \$691,351,866.47 which it gave in taxes and bond issues for our aircraft program, has not been squandered.

On the contrary, only \$134,044,399 thus far has been expended, with results which nonpartisans describe as splendid.

The findings of Mr. Hughes in brief follow:

"Col. Edward A. Deeds, formerly in charge of aircraft production, should be tried by court-martial for improperly favoring the Dayton Wright Airplane company, holding airplane contracts, and for making a false and misleading statement in regard to the progress of aircraft production, it having been untrue at the time that any airplanes had been shipped to France, as he had reported."

"Officers found to have had transactions on behalf of the government with corporations in the pecuniary profits of which they had an interest should be prosecuted under section 41 of the criminal code."

"Lieut. Col. Jesse G. Vincent violated the statute by participating in transactions with the Packard Motor car company, of which he is a stockholder and formerly was vice president."

"Lieut. Col. George W. Mixter, formerly vice president of Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., violated the statute, strictly construed, in serving in a supervisory capacity over inspections at the Curtiss Airplane and Motor company, in which he holds 25 shares of preferred stock."

"Second Lieut. Samuel B. Vrooman, Jr., violated the statute by serving in a supervisory capacity in inspections of aircraft propeller lumber sold to the government by the S. B. Vrooman company."

"While bombing planes are being produced in quantity not a single combat plane has been sent to France, although such pursuit planes could have been produced in large quantities many months ago had there been prompt decision and conscientious purpose."

"The Bristol fighter, withdrawn from production as unsafe and unsuccessful, has been replaced by the S. S. E. 5, two of which have been delivered. Up to October 18 the De Havilland 4 type of bombing and reconnaissance plane had been produced to the number of 2,556. One hundred Handley-Page heavy bombers have been delivered in parts, 82 per cent complete, and five Le-Pere planes recently have been delivered."

"Up to October 18 the number of Liberty motors delivered was 10,508. Since June 30 there have been delivered 2,42 Hispano 180 horsepower motors and one Bugatti motor. Five Hispano 300 horsepower motors have been delivered."

"Aircraft production has been attended by serious waste of materials and impeded by chaotic labor conditions, the government having been largely competing with itself in the labor market."

"An extravagant scale of profits has been allowed to manufacturers of Liberty motors. Henry Ford, though behind in deliveries, expects to complete his contract for 5,000 engines by January with an aggregate profit of \$5,375,000. The Packard company is due to reap \$16,000,000 in profits, and the Lincoln Motor company \$11,250,000 on a capital of \$850,000."

In a separate report Attorney General Gregory says he finds himself "in substantial accord" with the findings of Mr. Hughes, including those concerning violation of law. It is assumed that Mr. Gregory will institute prosecutions of the alleged offenders.

Howard E. Coffin, former chairman of the aircraft board; General Squier, chief signal officer; Col. H. L. Montgomery, Col. S. D. Wulson; Richard F. Howe, Harry B. Thayer, Admiral Taylor and other naval officers who are members of the aircraft board are exonerated of charges of violation of law.

Bavaria to Claim Throne.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The great gun plant of Austria-Hungary at Skoda has been taken possession of by the Czech national committee, according to a Pilsen telegram forwarded by the correspondent of the Matin at Zurich.

Czechoslovak Gun Works.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The great gun plant of Austria-Hungary at Skoda has been

taken possession of by the Czech national committee, according to a Pilsen telegram forwarded by the correspondent of the Matin at Zurich.

Californians are conserving old papers as fuel.

The average man thinks the average man is far below his level.

ASTHMADOR

GUARANTEED TO INSTANTLY RELIEVE ASTHMA OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 45-191B.

Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat. It's easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land to

mix farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facil-

ities excellent; good schools and churches convenient.

Write for literature and particulars to reduced railway rates to Sup. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; 175 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Canadian Government Agents

Good Advice.

A young airman was presented at a Los Angeles tea to Mrs. Cortland Ruthven, the Boston society leader.

"I've never had much to do with women," the young airman said. "I don't know how to manage them."

"My dear Lieutenant," said Mrs. Ruthven earnestly, "they don't want to be managed. They want to be loved."

Cold in the Head?

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds" in the head will find that the use of

the oil will build up the system, cleanse the blood and render them less liable to colds.

Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

"Cold Medicine" is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

All Druggists take HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

That's All.

There was

THE ANIOCH NEWS, ANIOCH, ILL.

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Mrs. Bartlett was in Libertyville last week.

Mrs. James King spent Monday in Grayslake.

Mr. and Mrs. Nigren spent Sunday with Kenosha relatives.

Mrs. Geo. Pitman spent Friday and Saturday in Chicago.

Harold Daniels and James Leonard were home over Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Keller and Maurice were Chicago shoppers Saturday.

Mrs. F. T. Hamlin and Mrs. Paul Avery spent Tuesday in Libertyville.

Sidney Wallace, Miss Edna Wallace and Mr. Stephew were home from Kenosha Sunday.

Mrs. LaPlant and Miss Leatha of Antioch were Friday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Atwell.

Mrs. James Kerr is the first in our village to receive coupon for Christmas package from her son Ray in France.

We are glad to report that Marvin Dixon, who has been very sick with pneumonia is on the gain and able to sit up a little while each day.

Those having labels or coupons for boys overseas will present them to Mrs. P. S. Daniels, who has been appointed by the Red Cross to supervise the mailing of such packages which must be ready for shipment by Nov. 20.

AUCTION SALES

The undersigned having rented his farm, will sell at public auction on the farm known as the Benjamin Achen farm, situated $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Russell and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Antioch, on

Friday, November 15

Commencing at ten o'clock sharp, the following property to wit:

30 head of live stock—21 milch cows, 5 fresh, balance milkers and springers; Holstein bull 2 years old.

Bay gelding, 11 years old, wt. 1250; bay gelding, 10 years old, wt. 1200; brown gelding, 7 years old, 1300; bay mare 9 yrs old, wt. 1350; bay mare 10 yrs old, wt. 1400; bay mare 4 yrs old, 1050; bay gelding, 3 yrs old, wt. 1050; pony gelding, 8 yrs old, wt. 500.

1200 bu choice S. S. oats, 420 bu barley, 50 bu Marcus spring wheat, 2 stacks straw, 14 tons clover and alfalfa and 30 tons hay in barn, small stack wild hay, 170 shocks corn in field, quantity choice seed corn, thirty bushels.

Set heavy farm harness nearly new, set medium farm harness, set light harness and collars, single harness.

Woven wire fence stretcher, 2 1/2 gal kerosene tanks, 55-gal steel gasoline barrel, 30-gal steel oil barrel, chunk stove, eight octave organ, Queen incubator 125 egg, No. 9 Windsor steel range, American power washer, Barn wagon box, 2 ton heavy springs, T. G. Mandt's tob sleigh, 1-horse cutter, top buggy, 5-in Barn wagon, open buggy, Barn milk wagon, hay rack, silo rack, set gravel planks, Keystone combination ladder, Osborne side delivery rake, Deering 10 ft rake, Deering 5 ft mower, Deering 6 ft grain binder, Deering corn binder, Case erank shift cultivator, Moline sulky, cultivator, Gale corn planter, 3 sec drag, 7 ft clod crusher, Case 12 in gang plow, 12-in Deere No. 10 plow, 16 in Moline plow, 16 disc Gale, pulverizer, 12 disc Buckeye seed drill and grass seed attachment, horse cultivator, shovel plow, horse plow, garden drill, Two unit Sharples' milker, Star tank heater, Ford truck, Mason Campbell fanning mill, Herro fudder cutter, 4 horse Fuller & Johnson engine and belt, Shargles separator, 450 lbs per hour, 25 milk cans, 2-horse Association engine and pump jack.

Free lunch at noon.

Tents: 6 months at 7%.

M. J. Achen, Prop.

Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer.

J. E. Brook, Clerk.

Henry Patch, Clerk.

Weights Affected by Gravity.
Anything weighed in the polar regions weighs more than it weighed on the equator, if weighed by a spring balance, since the strength of the spring is not affected by gravity; but if weighed by a sensitive beam balance and weights the weight is the same as in any part of the world, since the weights are affected by gravity to the same degree as the article which is weighed. For this reason goods weighed in custom houses from foreign parts are always weighed by beam scales.

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL. C. NIEMAN, Maker
Phone Canal 4478

OFFICE: 1204 S. LEAVITT ST.

Optimistic Thought.

Surely regards the future as well as the present.

WILMOT

Glyde Button of Kenosha spent Sunday here.

Father Brasky spent Saturday in Wilmot.

Bertha Pella is recovering from a severe attack of influenza.

Dr. Fletcher of Salem was here on a professional call Wednesday.

George Vincent is recovering from a two week's attack of influenza.

Ursula Kerwin was a guest of Miss Faber several days the past week.

John Hasselman Jr. has returned to work at the Nash Motor Co., in Kenosha.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyers of Kenosha are visiting at the home of Fred Beck this week.

Mrs. B. Nett and children are making an extended visit at the Lentz home in Bassett.

Mrs. O. E. Lewis spent several days at the home of her sister Mrs. Burroughs last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Christensen of Chicago were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Faulkner.

Emma and Rosa Pelletier entertained eight of their friends at a Halloween dinner Thursday night.

Arthur Dowell, James Duffy and George Pankin were called into Kenosha by the K. C. Exemption board this week.

Rosa and Eda Button returned to Kenosha Monday to attend the three day's institute held there this week for Kenosha teachers.

Ross Scheining and Ben Nett commenced work at the Government T. N. plant being constructed north of Racine Monday morning.

Ruth and Alleen Morgan were home from Beloit college over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and Richard Klare accompanied them as far as Burlington Monday.

The Wilmot schools will not reopen before Nov. 11. Dr. Becker, health officer, said reopening will depend entirely upon influenza conditions at that time.

Roland Hegeman, stationed at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., is now a Sergeant. George O'Malley with the A. E. F., is now Mess Sergeant for his company in the 310th Infantry.

Mrs. A. Reynolds received a notice of the death from influenza and pneumonia of Russell Taber, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Taber, former Wilmot residents, at Cleveland, Tenn., a week ago. He is survived by his mother, wife and son.

Private Jay P. Vank of Worthington Minn., was listed as having died of disease with the American Expeditionary Force in France last week. Private Vank was a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Vank and will be well remembered in this community.

A number of local gardeners are reporting unusual conditions for this time of the year. Mrs. Darby picked several ripe raspberries on Oct. 23. E. Wright a bouquet of sweet peas at the same time. Grace Carey has a bed of violets in full bloom at the present time.

Mrs. Henry Gant died from an attack of influenza Monday morning at her home in Camp Lake. This is the third death in the Gant family within two weeks from influenza. Her son, G. Gant and wife of Silver lake having died with the same disease. Mrs. H. Gant is survived by her husband and several children.

Grace Carey, Red Cross secretary has on hand twelve of the cartons for the Christmas gifts. Parents or friends having the necessary coupons call with same and receive a box. All boxes will have to be taken to the Kenosha Red Cross headquarters for inspection before Nov. 15. Those not receiving the necessary coupons may send boxes through the London Branch of Field's, Retail of Chicago.

Mrs. E. Pelletier Supervisor of Red Cross knitting has on hand yarn for twenty sweaters which will have to be made and returned by this branch during the coming month. Volunteer knitters call and get your yarn from her. The local branch will meet again on Thursday, Nov. 14, at the Lutheran hall. The Kenosha chapter has promised to have twelve garments here by that time. All members please be present.

Private Howard Peacock writes that he is stationed at Archangel, Russia, until spring, that he has been sent there with a large number of troops to help keep order. His letter was dated in September and there was ice there at that time and during the winter months. It is often 65 below zero. He did not expect to be able to send home letters at all during the winter months, but said he was well and well taken care of. Although he had been in the hospital with rheumatism a short time before writing.

Optimistic Thought.

Surely regards the future as well as the present.

WELD SEVEN WAR WORK AGENCIES INTO RELIEF ARMY

Great Organizations Which Are Helping to Keep Up the Morale of Fighting Millions Unite in Campaign for \$170,500,000.

With millions of American men on war fronts, in training camps and on the seas and with thousands of American women on foreign soil, all engaged in the stupendous task of making the world safe for democracy, a great duty devolves upon those who remain in the United States—the duty of sending Home to those who have put Home behind them for the period of the war. The agencies through which this can be accomplished are joined in the United War Work Campaign.

From being given the cigarette or chocolate bar, with which he stays his hunger in the fury of battle, to the theatrical entertainment or the athletic games, which relax him into normal comfort after weeks of terrible combat, the American fighter is dependent upon the continued efforts of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council and K. of C., the War Camp Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. To carry on this work the combined welfare organizations are seeking a fund of \$170,500,000.

The Y. M. C. A. provides 538 huts in American training camps and more than 800 in the war zone as centers which the fighters can use as clubs, schools, theatres, stores, churches, libraries and writing rooms. More than 7,000 men and women had been sent overseas or approved for overseas work by early autumn and 3,822 were serving in American camps at home.

Y. M. C. A. huts are the canteens of the American Expeditionary Forces and are the theatres where the American entertainers, sent over by the "Y," appear. Noted American public men and clergymen speak in the huts. Classes are conducted there. Millions of letters are written there on paper provided free by the "Y." Physical Directors of the "Y" teach and spread mass athletics, using material furnished free by the organization.

The Y. W. C. A. does similar work for the thousands of American women in war work overseas—signal corps telephone operators, nurses and French munition workers. It provides cafeterias, rest and recreation centers, entertainment and reading for these women and girls.

The Y. W. C. A.'s outstanding contribution to soldier welfare work in training camps was the establishment of Hostess Houses, where the soldier or sailor may receive his mother, wife, sister or sweetheart in the surroundings and atmosphere of the best homes.

The National Catholic War Council coordinates all Catholic welfare work in support of the government and through the K. of C. provides cafeterias for our fighters in all American training camps, as well as having seventy-five centers in France and three in England. In their huts the K. of C. provides entertainment, movies, boxing bouts, educational work, religious services, free stationery, reading matter and writing rooms. In France their rolling canteen accompanies the American army, their secretaries march with the troops, giving away cigarettes, cookies, chocolates, soap and towels.

The K. of C. had 300 workers in France at the beginning of autumn, with 450 more passed by the government and 200 others signed up. At the same date they had 405 secretaries in American training camps, 150 buildings, fifty-six more in the course of erection and contracts let for fifty more.

War Camp Community Service functions exclusively in America; its special mission being to "surround the camps with hospitality." In place of leaving the soldier or sailor to the promiscuous companions and diversions formerly his lot, the organization obtains for him the beat to be had in communities adjoining camps or through which he passes.

W. C. C. S. obtains for him invitations in dine, bathe or spend the day in the best homes. It introduces him to the best women and girls at social gatherings, church entertainments, theatre parties. It arouses combinatories to provide concerts, athletic contests and other wholesome diversions for the soldier, not to drive out or discourage the vicious elements which have been historic camp followers.

The Jewish Welfare Board is correlating the strength and purposes of 100,000 Jewish soldiers, sailors and marines with that of the Gentile soldiers. The board teaches the English language, American civics and ideals to thousands of young Jewish men who were inducted into service after only a few years' residence in this country. While safeguarding his religious rights, the board assists in the process of welding the Jewish soldier into the solid American unit and in bridging over the differences between him and the others.

The American Library Association is providing reading matter for every American soldier, sailor, marine and prisoner of war. In addition to gathering and forwarding three million



No Mystery in Meat

Some things are so simple that they have to be explained again and again. When things are obvious, people keep looking for mysteries behind them.

So it is with the packing business. The mere size of Swift & Company confuses many. Because their imaginations are not geared up to scale, they believe there must be magic in it somewhere—some weird power.

Swift & Company is just like any other manufacturing business run by human beings like yourself; it takes in raw material on the one hand and turns out a finished product on the other.

Swift & Company keeps down the "spread," or the expense absorbed between raw and finished material, to as low a figure as possible. (If it didn't it would be put out of business by others who do.)

How much Swift & Company pays for the raw material, and how much it gets for the finished product depends upon conditions which Swift & Company does not control.

It depends entirely upon how much people want the finished product, and how much raw material there is available to make it from.

The profits of Swift & Company amount to less than one cent per pound on all meats and by-products—less than one-fourth of a cent on beef.



BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS SUPPLIED BY A. L. A.

CURE FOR BLUES NEAR THE CAMPS

English Camp Shows the Good Work of That Organization for Our Boys.

Community Service Takes Place of Mother, Friends and Home for Soldiers.

Something like 13,500 pieces of stationery are distributed daily among 4,000 enlisted men by Urish B. Iraker of Iola, Kas., as librarian at the Y. M. C. A. writing tent, Woolley Rest Camp of the American Expeditionary Forces in southern England. The number of troops at this camp varies from 3,000 to 9,000.

This single detail indicates why it is necessary for the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council and K. of C., War Camp Community Service, Jewish Welfare Board and Salvation Army have to furnish 125,000,000 sheets a month for soldiers' letters.

Hundreds of books are taken out in this small camp, books furnished by the American Library Association and handled by the Y. M. C. A. Most of the demands are for a good class of fiction. Thirty American newspapers are received there daily. One hundred and fifty magazines are in use daily and 400 pieces of athletic equipment furnished by the "Y" are put to good use.

Knew What You Want. "The hardest customers I have," a salesman in a city store declared recently, "are the people who are waiting for someone to tell them what they want." This class of people is larger than we might expect, and not only do they make trouble for others but they are restless and discontented. Do not wait for someone to tell you what you want. Find out for yourself. The first step toward getting what you want is to know what it is.

He had forgotten about the little "Personal Card" he made out at the adjutant's request during his first day in camp when it was only one of the endless details in the round of dentist and doctor and general confusion. The W. O. C. S. had not only his number, but his name and address, his home town, the name of the school he'd gone to and a good bit about the things he was fond of doing—each fact written into a little blank on the card especially for it.